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PHAEDRUS

A SELECTION

R. H. CHAMBERS M.A.

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BELL'S ILLUSTRATED CLASSICAL SERIES

EDITED BY E. C. MARCHANT, M.A.

Late Classical Master at St. Paul's School

FABLES OF PHAEDRUS

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LONDON: GEORGE BELL & SONS
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PREFACE

THE Fables here presented to the reader, in mass about one-half of the whole, are chosen less for critical considerations than for practical. Some pieces are omitted as, from various points of view, inferior, and the Appendix is excluded altogether. But in both cases the leading motive was the fear of undue length. There is a certain stage in learning Latin, when some easy prose is fairly mastered, where a book of easy verse is much to be desired. Horace and Virgil will come by-and-by, but the pupil is hardly ready for them. Ovid has merits, but defects as well. He is now and then extremely difficult to boys and girls, and there is little doubt they find him dull. Phaedrus, though his works are regularly studied in the German schools, has been rather out of fashion recently with English teachers. Yet for many reasons he would seem to give exactly what is sought. Easy and fluent in style, yet pointed, straightforward as a rule in matter, correct in his Latinity, a master of his verse, he presents just those literary qualities which make an author serviceable at this stage of learning: whilst his very limitations, the necessary shortness of his flight, and the absence of sustained or lofty thought, make him the apt companion of those whose wings are weak and hitherto unfledged. Indeed he might, for practical advantage, be a little shorter still: an abridgement may be no less useful, it is hoped, because its aim is somewhat humble.

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INTRODUCTION

The Life of Phaedrus.

1. Materials for a life of Phaedrus are extremely scanty. We know where he was born—just outside the borders of Greece, in Macedonia, among the mountains of Pieria, birthplace of the Muses also. But though we know the place, we do not know the time of his birth, or indeed of his death, except so far as the general dates of his active life enable us to infer for the former a period shortly before the Christian era, and a period about the middle of the first century A.D. for the latter. We do not know where the years of boyhood were spent, though we learn that in the course of them he made acquaintance with the works of Ennius, father of Roman poetry, and we infer some literary training and a possible home in Italy: these probabilities are confirmed by the prevailing Roman tone of his writings, and by a singularly pure idiom in the Latin tongue.

Tradition says that he was a freedman of Augustus.

It is natural to combine these scattered fragments, and imagine him a slave-boy trained to literature in

the Imperial household and set free because he showed proficiency. At what age he began to write we do not know. But we are tolerably sure that the first publication was in the reign of the next Emperor, Tiberius, and in the later part of it, when Sejanus was all-powerful, but had not yet made that final grasp at the purple which brought about his fall, that is to say certainly before A.D. 31 and probably after 25. The poet's fortunes are still bound up with the Imperial Court: for something in these early writings, probably something in our present Book I, offended Sejanus and brought disaster upon Phaedrus. He was accused of crime, no doubt the offence of treason or *laesa maiestas*, and perhaps condemned. At any rate some grievous trouble overtook him, which he sought to dispel by the aid of a patron, Eutychus.

If this man, as is suggested, be identical with the freedman of Caligula or Claudius, the effects of Phaedrus' disaster must have outlasted the author of it. But again we have too slender information for a judgment: we do not even know the nature of the trouble. On the other hand, we know that the poet found a solace in his literary work. For the Third Book, if not the Second also, is the product of these clouded years. By the time the Fourth is published, another patron is addressed. Whether the patron Eutychus had rendered any useful aid, we fail to learn. But Particulo is only addressed when better days have come, and when, too, some measure of recognition has been won.

The earlier Books had circulated, not widely, but sufficiently, among the smaller public whose opinion Phaedrus would affect to value. Particulo, and others like him, 'are charmed by the Fables,' they transcribe their favourite pieces into common-place books of their own. Critics

indeed there are who despise such trifles and dispute the originality of the writer: but these he can despise as lacking the education or the insight to appreciate good work: for himself, he desires no 'illiteratus plausus,' and trusts posterity with his reputation. Particulo, by being associated with the verse of Phaedrus, shall be remembered while Latin literature is valued: as for those trifles which the critics scorn, Phaedrus 'is never dull but there is a design under it.'

This tone of confidence attends him through the one remaining Book. The Fifth was, it seems, published some time later than the other four. Phaedrus appears to be in declining life. His spring is not what it was upon his literary prey: his teeth are rotten, and have not their ancient hold. But he has done good service, and can claim his due reward. There are enemies still, but rather jealous detractors than formidable foes. His only regret is that he cannot chastise them as of old, and they do not seriously disturb the years of assured success.

2. Such is the scanty record, which would be scantier still without the scraps of evidence discovered in his works.

Hardly any writer of antiquity quotes him; only Avianus and Martial refer to him by name, of whom Avianus is not nearly contemporary, and Martial mentions only to depreciate him. He asks what Cassius Rufus is about, and adds, 'Surely he is not emulating the jests of shameless Phaedrus!'

An aemulatur improbi iocos Phaedri?

Quintilian passes him over in a silence which would seem to imply ignorance, Seneca in a silence which almost implies exclusion.

Fable.

3. Turning from the life of Phaedrus to his work, we are led to consider briefly, first, the nature of Fable, and second, the relation of Phaedrus to it in particular.

Its genus.

Phaedrus himself declares that Fable had its origin in slavery. To convey his meaning, and yet evade the penalties of frankness, the slave invented Fable. Under cover of a story, he administered rebuke or gave advice: under cover of a story he said what he never would have dared address to his betters, or even to his fellows, in another form. Whatever be the historic basis of the notion, there is no doubt that a valuable truth may be extracted from it. A Fable is a story with a purpose, and conveys a meaning which could not so well, or so conveniently, be conveyed by any method but a story. The essential element is the moral, as Lessing pointed out. Should any reader be inclined to say that this is precisely that part of the Fable which he could dispense with the most easily, that is not to say that the moral is not essential, only that it must not be obtrusive.

In a good Fable the moral follows the story naturally, like the Q. E. D. or Q. E. F. in Euclid's propositions: it closes smoothly as a melody is closed by its concluding cadence. No doubt the forced and the long-winded morals can disgust the ordinary reader, whilst your nimble-witted reader deems himself as able to supply a moral for himself as the mathematician to wind up his problem or his theorem, and the musician to conclude his melody. For in all three cases what is natural might be omitted, in the full assurance that no intelligent geometer could err

in summarizing, and that, just as all musicians would supply a fitting cadence to the melody, so all intelligent readers could supply the appropriate finish to a fable. But, expressed or unexpressed, the moral is essential: for the sake of it the Fable is composed.

Species.

4. Having got so far, we have reached what the logician might call the 'genus' of Fable, but not its 'species.' For novels with a purpose, allegories like the 'Faerie Queene,' treatises like More's 'Utopia,' books of adventure like 'Gulliver's Travels,' might all be classed as stories with a moral: but they are not fables, because they are too long, and brevity is the soul of Fable as of wit. The true fable conveys a single precept, by a simple situation, briefly treated. Such a description brings us near the confines of metaphor and simile, and it may be urged that sometimes 'thin partitions do their bounds divide,' whilst in such cases as that of Time in the eighth Fable of Book V, these partitions are invisible. Perhaps the fact is rather that Phaedrus has overstepped them, since, properly speaking, a metaphor is not a story, nor is a simile: their office is to deepen an impression, not to enforce a maxim. Parable comes nearer, and perhaps is only Fable applied to sacred things.

Independence of literal fact.

5. If, on the one hand, Fable is confined within such narrow limits, from another point of view it needs unusual liberty. Thus Phaedrus claims the right to make trees speak, and frequently employs the privilege of endowing animals with human thought and language. As a mere

story does not make a fable, so a fable is something more than a mere story : it is an idea conveyed through a story, and the story also is ideal. We are sometimes assured by the musicians that the Italian opera is not the worse, but the better vehicle, for purely musical effect upon a foreigner because it employs an unknown language : sculptors prefer white marble as a medium for form, because there is no colour, motion, or illusion present : even painters have been known to tell us that their effects of colour are the better rendered without the complication of a subject : and so it might appear that Fable-writers thought their moral best conveyed by the employment of ideal characters : in this way attention would be concentrated on the pure idea more than on details.

No doubt the drawback is a certain sense of unreality, repellent to the man of practical intelligence. He thinks of Fable as but 'food for babes' ; in fact the child himself dismisses Fable to the limbo of his nurse's stories and the Wonderland where Alice dwells. Yet if the yearning for illusion can be overcome, or if the practical man can cease to be impatient of those regions where the pure idea lingers, there seems no reason, in these days when Alice and the Jungle Book and our friend Brer Rabbit number their admirers by the million, why the older 'moral through a story' should not retain its ancient place in the education and amusement both of children and their elders.

Educational value.

6. That place has always been a narrow one : the Fable-writer's business may be only 'to point a moral or adorn a tale.' And yet the mere existence of a common

standard to which we may bring the events of life, is convenient in itself. Who for instance in teaching, conversation, public speaking, would divest himself of the power to summarize a situation by alluding, in a kind of shorthand, to the Dog in the Manger, the Fox and the Grapes, the Wolf and the Lamb?

The Fables are a world-inheritance; their justification is their use. Charles Reade makes one of his characters exclaim that 'Metaphors are no arguments,' to which the other wittily responds, 'That is the reason they convince people so.' It is so with Fables. You may demonstrate their imperfections and show them triumphantly to be unreasonable: but generation after generation will delight in them, outgrow them, and return to them: for they serve their purpose, and are indispensable: they sink into the mind and are remembered on occasion. Any person who grew up without acquaintance with them would be without a share in something universal and of common interest, like history and geography. Instances can be easily recalled of men like Frederick the Great, immersed in practical affairs, and yet devoted to fable-hearing: whilst La Fontaine's stories, largely based on Phaedrus and the earlier collections, but employing every kind of adaptive freedom, are 'familiar as household words' to the youth of France, insomuch that when M. Henri Bué was translating Alice into French, and was in difficulties with the parody of the 'Little Busy Bee,' a poem unknown to the children of his native land, he found the readiest solution in a parody of 'Maître Corbeau, sur un arbre perché,' familiar to all, and ever welcome.

Classical Fable before Phaedrus.

7. So far we have dealt with Fable generally. To trace its origin would lie beyond our scope. Suffice it to say in brief that, before Phaedrus, the great Fable-maker of the two classical languages, and the only one whose influence has visibly affected him, is Aesop. That Aesop was a real personage is tolerably certain, and that, as Herodotus records, he lived at Athens about the time of Solon and Croesus, that is, between five and six centuries before the Christian era. But there is no collection of his stories in existence, nor have we means of identifying them among the Fables which have come down to us. That some collection of them passed current among the ancients as that of Aesop is extremely likely: Phaedrus himself would rather lead us to believe so. But what these were, we only glean, and that imperfectly, by inference. A certain number are found in more than one collection; some are actually assigned to him by name.

Aesop and Phaedrus: free treatment by Phaedrus.

8. Whatever be the authorship of Fables, it is clear that they are protected by no sort of copyright or patent in behalf of the inventor. Those which appear in more than one collection vary in their different places, and have been clearly handled with considerable freedom. Indeed to relate afresh some Fable, usually one of Aesop's, was a frequent exercise, not merely for a literary man, but even for the students under training with the Roman rhetoric-instructor. This fact sheds a valuable light upon the position of our author Phaedrus. Aesop's

Fables are a basis, but a basis only, for his work. His early Fables are Aesop's, treated with Roman freedom of detail: his next are no longer Aesop's, but 'Aesopian,' with some of Aesop's intermingled. Finally, the name of Aesop is a brand of quality, but no certificate of origin at all. Indeed the freedom of his treatment extends further still. For he includes among the Fables stories which are not to be described by any single heading. One, as we have already indicated, is a metaphor disguised, and very thinly: some are merely proverbs, others are *bons mots*, or jests, or after-dinner epigrams: some have a defensive or a merely personal reference and bearing: some are over-long for Fables, some too argumentative: one is an antiquarian's legend, one is a mythologist's, and several are the production of a not too nice or too discriminating wit. All are to him Fables, united by what we must describe as a conveniently elastic band, in a looseness of union which gives a special justification to the selector's task.

Metre.

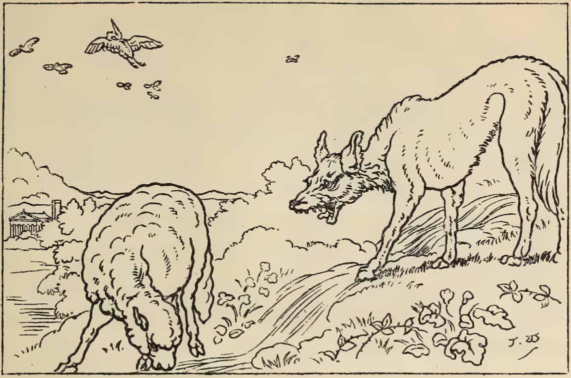
9. One metre only is employed by Phaedrus, the iambic senarius, of which the following scheme represents his use:—

⏑ —	⏑ —	⏑ —	⏑ —	⏑ —	⏑ —
	⏑ ⏑ ⏑	⏑ ⏑ ⏑	⏑ ⏑ ⏑		
— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	
⏑ ⏑ —	⏑ ⏑ —	⏑ ⏑ —	⏑ ⏑ —	⏑ ⏑ —	
— ⏑ ⏑	— ⏑ ⏑	— ⏑ ⏑	— ⏑ ⏑	— ⏑ ⏑	
⏑ ⏑ ⏑ ⏑					

Either the penthemimeral caesura, at the end of two feet and a half, or the hephthemimeral, at the end of three

and a half, may be employed, but the former is much the more frequent. For instance, in the Prologue to the First Book, only line six contains the hephthemimeral, in the first Fable only line five.

His prosody is that of the best writers, with variations noticed in their place.



PHAEDRI AUGUSTI LIBERTI

FABULARUM AESOPIARUM

LIBER PRIMUS

Prologue.

Aesopus auctor quam materiam repperit,
hanc ego polivi versibus senariis.
duplex libelli dos est : quod risum movet
et quod prudenti vitam consilio monet.
calumniari siquis autem voluerit, 5
quod arbores loquantur, non tantum ferae,
fictis iocari nos meminerit fabulis.

I. The Wolf and the Lamb.

Ad rivum eundem lupus et agnus venerant
siti conpulsi; superior stabat lupus
longeque inferior agnus. tunc fauce inproba
latro incitatus iurgii causam intulit.
'cur,' inquit, 'turbulentam fecisti mihi 5
aquam bibenti?' laniger contra timens:
'qui possum, quaeso, facere, quod quereris, lupe?
a te decurrit ad meos haustus liquor.'
repulsus ille veritatis viribus,
'ante hos sex menses male,' ait, 'dixisti mihi.' 10
respondit agnus: 'equidem natus non eram.'
'pater hercle tuus ibi,' inquit, 'male dixit mihi.'
atque ita correptum lacerat iniusta nece.
haec propter illos scripta est homines fabula,
qui fictis causis innocentes opprimunt. 15

II. The Frogs desire a King.

Athenae cum florerent aequis legibus,
procax libertas civitatem miscuit,
frenumque solvit pristinum licentia.
hic conspiratis factionum partibus
arcem tyrannus occupat Pisistratus. 5
cum tristem servitutem flerent Attici,
(non quia crudelis ille, sed quoniam grave
omne insuëtis onus) et coepissent queri,
Aesopus talem tum fabellam rettulit.
ranae vagantes liberis paludibus 10
clamore magno regem petiere a Iove,
qui dissolutos mores vi conpesceret.



pater deorum risit atque illis dedit
parvum tigillum, missum quod subito vadi
motu sonoque terruit pavidum genus. 15
hoc mersum limo cum iaceret diutius,
forte una tacite profert e stagno caput
et explorato rege cunctas evocat.
illae timore posito certatim adnatant
lignumque supra turba petulans insilit. 20
quod cum inquinassent omni contumelia,
alium rogantes regem misere ad Iovem,
inutilis quoniam esset qui fuerat datus.
tum misit illis hydrum, qui dente aspero
corripere coepit singulas. frustra necem 25
fugitant inertes, vocem praecludit metus.
furtim igitur dant Mercurio mandata ad Iovem,
adflictis ut succurrat. tunc contra deus:
'quia noluistis vestrum ferre,' inquit, 'bonum,
malum perferte.'—'vos quoque, o cives,' ait, 30
'hoc sustinete, maius ne veniat malum.'

III.

The Daw in Peacock's Plumes.

Ne gloriari libeat alienis bonis
suoque potius habitu vitam degere,
Aesopus nobis hoc exemplum prodidit.
tumens inani graculus superbia,
pennas pavoni quae deciderant sustulit 5
seque exornavit. deinde contemnens suos
se inmiscuit pavonum formoso gregi.
illi inpudenti pennas eripiunt avi
fugantque rostris. male mulcatus graculus
redire maerens coepit ad proprium genus; 10
a quo repulsus tristem sustinuit notam.
tum quidam ex illis, quos prius despexerat:
'contentus nostris si fuisses sedibus
et quod natura dederat voluisses pati,
nec illam expertus esses contumeliam 15
nec hanc repulsam tua sentiret calamitas.'

IV.

The Dog and the Shadow.

Amittit merito proprium qui alienum adpetit.
canis per flumen carnem dum ferret natans,
lympharum in speculo vidit simulacrum suum,
aliamque praedam ab altero ferri putans
eripere voluit: verum decepta aviditas 5
et quem tenebat ore dimisit cibum,
nec quem petebat potuit adeo adtingere.



V. The Lion's Share.

Numquam est fidelis cum potente societas:
testatur haec fabella propositum meum.
vacca et capella et patiens ovis iniuriae
socii fuere cum leone in saltibus.
hi cum cepissent cervum vasti corporis, 5
sic est locutus partibus factis leo:
'ego primam tollo, nominor quoniam leo;
secundam, quia sum fortis, tribuetis mihi;
tum, quia plus valeo, me sequetur tertia;
malo adficietur, siquis quartam tetigerit.' 10
sic totam praedam sola inprobitas abstulit.

VII. The Fox and the Mask.

Personam tragicam forte vulpes viderat:
'o quanta species,' inquit, 'cerebrum non habet!'
hoc illis dictum est, quibus honorem et gloriam
fortuna tribuit, sensum communem abstulit.

IX.

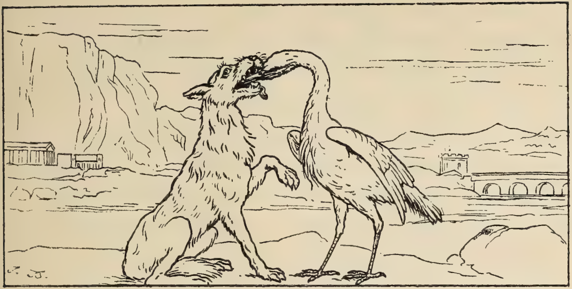
The Sparrow's Rebuke.

Sibi non cavere et aliis consilium dare
stultum esse paucis ostendamus versibus.
oppressum ab aquila et fletus edentem graves
leporem obiurgabat passer: 'ubi pernicitas
nota,' inquit, 'illa est? quid ita cessarunt pedes?' 5
dum loquitur, ipsum accipiter necopinum rapit
questuque vano clamitantem interficit.
lepus semanimus: 'mortis en solacium!
qui modo securus nostra inridebas mala,
simili querela fata deploras tua.' 10

X.

The Wolf and the Fox.

Quicumque turpi fraude semel innotuit,
etiam si verum dicit, amittit fidem.
hoc adtestatur brevis Aesopi fabula.
lupus arguebat vulpem furti crimine;
negabat illa se esse culpae proximam. 5
tunc iudex inter illos sedit simius.
uterque causam cum perorassent suam,
dixisse fertur simius sententiam:
'tu non videris perdidisse quod petis;
te credo subripuisse quod pulchre negas.' 10



VIII. The Wolf and the Crane.

Qui pretium meriti ab inprobis desiderat,
bis peccat: primum quoniam indignos adiuvat;
inpune abire deinde quia iam non potest.
os devoratum fauce cum haereret lupi,
magno dolore victus coepit singulos 5
inlicere pretio, ut illud extraherent malum.
tandem persuasa est iure iurando gruis,
gulaeque credens colli longitudinem,
periculosam fecit medicinam lupo.
a quo cum pactum flagitaret praemium: 10
'ingrata es,' inquit, 'ore quae e nostro caput
incolume abstuleris et mercedem postules.'

XI. The Ass and the Lion hunting.

Virtutis expers verbis iactans gloriam
ignotos fallit, notis est derisui.
venari asello comite cum vellet leo,
contexit illum frutice et admonuit simul,

ut insuëta voce terreret feras, 5
fugientes ipse exciperet. hic auritulus
clamorem subito totis tollit viribus
novoque turbat bestias miraculo.
quae dum paventes exitus notos petunt,
leonis adfliguntur horrendo inpetu. 10
qui postquam caede fessus est, asinum evocat
iubetque vocem premere. tunc ille insolens:
'qualis videtur opera tibi vocis meae?'
'insignis,' inquit, 'sic ut, nisi nossem tuum
animum genusque, simili fugissem metu.' 15

XII.

The Stag and his Horns.

Laudatis utiliora, quae contempseris,
saepe inveniri haec asserit narratio.
ad fontem cervus, cum bibisset, restitit
et in liquore vidit effigiem suam.
ibi dum ramosa mirans laudat cornua 5
crurumque nimiam tenuitatem vituperat,
venantum subito vocibus conterritus
per campum fugere coepit et cursu levi
canes elusit. silva tum excepit ferum,
in qua retentis inpeditus cornibus 10
lacerari coepit morsibus saevis canum.
tunc moriens vocem hanc edidisse dicitur:
'o me infelicem! qui nunc demum intellego,
utilia mihi quam fuerint, quae despexeram,
et, quae laudaram, quantum luctus habuerint.' 15



XIII.

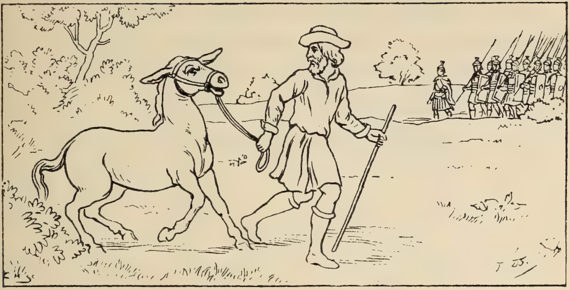
The Fox and the Raven.

Qui se laudari gaudet verbis subdolis,
sera dat poenas turpes poenitentia.
 cum de fenestra corvus raptum caseum
comesse vellet, celsa residens arbore,
vulpes hunc vidit, deinde sic coepit loqui: 5
'o qui tuarum, corve, pennarum est nitor!
quantum decoris corpore et vultu geris!
si vocem haberes, nulla prior ales foret.'
at ille, stultus dum vult vocem ostendere,
emisit ore caseum, quem celeriter 10
dolosa vulpes avidis rapuit dentibus.
tum demum ingemuit corvi deceptus stupor.

XIV.

The Cobbler turned Doctor.

Malus cum sutor inopia deperditus
medicinam ignoto facere coepisset loco
et venditaret falso antidotum nomine,
verbosis adquisivit sibi famam strophis.
hic cum iaceret morbo confectus gravi 5
rex urbis, eius experiendi gratia
scyphum poposcit: fusa dein simulans aqua
antidoto miscere illius se toxicum,
ebibere iussit ipsum posito praemio.
timore mortis ille tum confessus est 10
non artis ulla medicae se prudentia,
verum stupore vulgi factum nobilem.
rex advocata contione haec edidit:
'quantae putatis esse vos dementiae,
qui capita vestra non dubitatis credere, 15
cui calceandos nemo commisit pedes?'
hoc pertinere vere ad illos dixerim,
quorum stultitia quaestus impudentiae est.



XV.

The Ass and his Master.

In principatu commutando saepius
nil praeter domini nomen mutant pauperes.
id esse verum parva haec fabella indicat.
asellum in prato timidus pascebat senex.
is hostium clamore subito territus 5
suadebat asino fugere, ne possent capi.
at ille lentus: 'quaeso, num binas mihi
clitellas inpositurum victorem putas?'
senex negavit. 'ergo quid refert mea,
cui serviam, clitellas dum portem meas?' 10

XVI.

The Sheep, the Wolf, and the Stag.

Fraudator homines cum advocat sponsum in-
probos,
non rem expedire, sed malum augere expetit.

ovem rogabat cervus modium tritici
lupo sponsore. At illa praemetuens dolum:
'rapere atque abire semper adsuevit lupus, 5
tu de conspectu fugere veloci inpetu;
ubi vos requiram, cum dies advenerit?'

XVII.

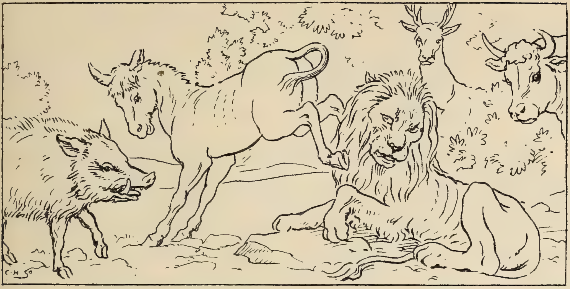
The Sheep, the Dog and the Wolf.

Solent mendaces luere poenas malefici.
calumniator ab ove cum peteret canis,
quem commodasse panem se contenderet,
lupus citatus testis non unum modo
deberi dixit, verum adfirmavit decem. 5
ovis damnata falso testimonio
quod non debebat solvit. post paucos dies
bidens iacentem in fovea conspexit lupum:
'haec,' inquit. 'merces fraudis a superis datur.'

XX.

The Dogs and the Hide.

Stultum consilium non modo effectu caret,
sed ad perniciem quoque mortales devocat.
corium depressum in fluvio viderunt canes.
id ut comesse extractum possent facilius,
aquam coepere ebibere: sed rupti prius 5
periere, quam quod petierant contingerent.



XXI.

The Lion prostrate.

Quicumque amisit dignitatem pristinam,
ignavis etiam iocus est in casu gravi.
defectus annis et desertus viribus
leo cum iaceret spiritum extremum trahens,
aper fulmineis ad eum venit dentibus 5
et vindicavit ictu veterem iniuriam.
infestis taurus mox confodit cornibus
hostile corpus. asinus, ut vidit ferum
inpune laedi, calcibus frontem extudit.
at ille exspirans: 'fortes indigne tuli 10
mihi insultare: te, naturae dedecus,
quod ferre cogor, certe bis videor mori.'

XXII.

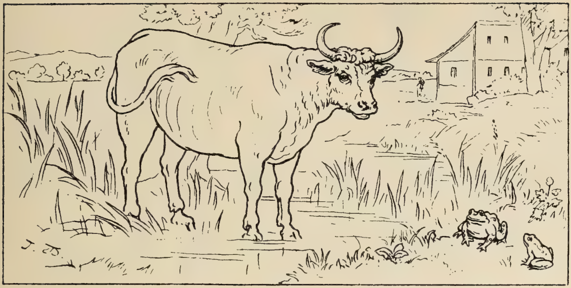
The Man and the Weasel.

Mustela ab homine prensa cum instantem necem
effugere vellet: 'quaeso, parce,' inquit, 'mihi,
quae tibi molestis muribus purgo domum.'
respondit ille: 'faceres si causa mea,
gratum esset et dedissem veniam supplici. 5
nunc quia laboras, ut fruaris reliquiis,
quas sunt rosuri, simul et ipsos devores,
noli imputare vanum benficium mihi.
atque ita locutus inprobam leto dedit.'
hoc in se dictum debent illi agnoscere, 10
quorum privata servit utilitas sibi
et meritum inane iactant inprudentius.

XXIII.

The Faithful Watch-dog.

Repente liberalis stultis gratus est,
verum peritis inritos tendit dolos.
nocturnus cum fur panem misisset cani,
obiecto temptans an cibo posset capi:
heus, inquit, linguam vis meam praecludere, 5
ne latrem pro re domini? multum falleris.
namque ista subita me iubet benignitas
vigilare, facias ne mea culpa lucrum.



XXIV.

The Ox and the Frog.

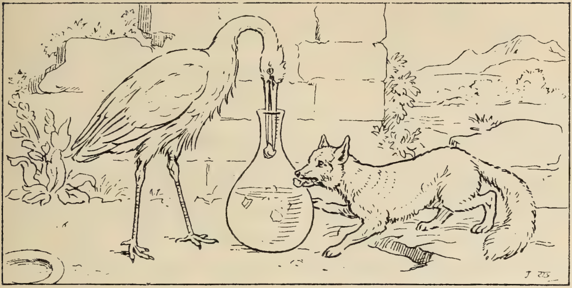
Inops, potentem dum vult imitari, perit.
in prato quondam rana conspexit bovem
et tacta invidia tantae magnitudinis
rugosam inflavit pellem: tum natos suos
interrogavit, an bove esset latior. 5
illi negarunt. rursus intendit cutem
maiore nisu et simili quaesivit modo,
quis maior esset. illi dixerunt bovem.
novissime indignata dum vult validius
inflare sese, rupto iacuit corpore. 10



XXV.

The Dog and the Crocodile.

Consilia qui dant prava cautis hominibus,
et perdunt operam et deridentur turpiter.
canes currentes bibere in Nilo flumine,
a corcodilis ne rapiantur, traditum est.
igitur cum currens bibere coepisset canis, 5
sic corcodilus: 'quamlibet lambe otio;
noli vereri.' at ille: 'facerem mehercules,
nisi esse scirem carnis te cupidum meae.'



XXVI.

The Fox and the Stork.

Nulli nocendum: siquis vero laeserit,
multandum simili iure fabella admonet.
vulpes ad cenam dicitur ciconiam
prior invitasse et illi in patina liquidam
posuisse sorbitionem, quam nullo modo 5
gustare esuriens potuerit ciconia.
quae vulpem cum revocasset, intrito cibo
plenam lagonam posuit: huic rostrum inserens
satiatur ipsa et torquet convivam fame.
quae cum lagonae collum frustra lamberet, 10
peregrinam sic locutam volucrem accepimus:
'sua quisque exempla debet aequo animo pati.'

XXVIII.

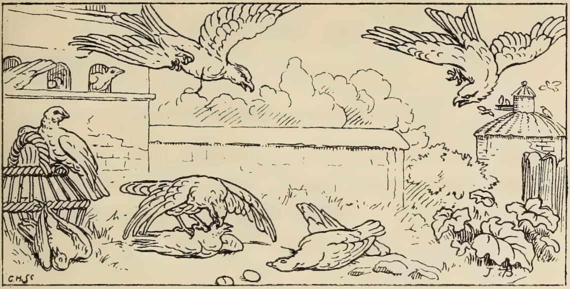
The Fox and the Eagle.

Quamvis sublimes debent humiles metuere,
vindicta docili quia patet sollertiae.
vulpinos catulos aquila quondam sustulit
nidoque posuit pullis, escam ut carperent.
hanc persecuta mater orare incipit, 5
ne tantum miserae luctum inportaret sibi.
contempsit illa, tuta quippe ipso loco.
vulpes ab ara rapuit ardentem facem
totamque flammis arborem circumdedit,
hostis dolorem damno miscens sanguinis. 10
aquila ut periclo mortis eriperet suos
incolumes natos supplex vulpi tradidit.

XXX.

The Frogs and the Fighting Bulls.

Humiles laborant, ubi potentes dissident.
rana in palude pugnam taurorum intuens:
'heu quanta nobis instat pernicies!' ait.
interrogata ab alia, cur hoc diceret,
de principatu cum illi certarent gregis 5
longeque ab ipsis degerent vitam boves:
'est statio separata ac diversum genus;
sed pulsus regno nemoris qui profugerit,
paludis in secreta veniet latibula
et proculcatas obteret duro pede. 10
ita caput ad nostrum furor illorum pertinet.



XXXI.

The Doves and the Kite.

Qui se committit homini tutandum inprobo,
auxilia dum requirit, exitium invenit.
columbae saepe cum fugissent miluum
et celeritate pennae vitassent necem,
consilium raptor vertit ad fallaciam 5
et genus inerme tali decepit dolo:
'quare sollicitum potius aevum ducitis,
quam regem me creatis icto foedere,
qui vos ab omni tutas praestem iniuria?'
illae credentes tradunt sese miluo; 10
qui regnum adeptus coepit vesci singulas
et exercere inperium saevis unguibus.
tunc de relicuis una: 'merito plectimur.'

LIBER SECUNDUS

I.

Modesty and Impudence.

Super iuvencum stabat deiectum leo.
praedator intervenit partem postulans.
'darem,' inquit, 'nisi soleres per te sumere':
et inprobum reiecit. forte innoxius
viator est deductus in eundem locum 5
feroque viso rettulit retro pedem.
cui placidus ille: 'non est quod timeas,' ait;
et, 'quae debetur pars tuae modestiae,
audacter tolle.' tunc diviso tergore
silvas petivit, homini ut accessum daret. 10
exemplum egregium prorsus et laudabile;
verum est aviditas dives et pauper pudor.

II.

'How Happy could I be with Either!'

A feminis utcumque spoliari viros,
ament, amentur, nempe exemplis discimus.
aetatis mediae quendam mulier non rudis
tenebat annos celans elegantia,
animosque eiusdem pulchra iuvenis ceperat. 5
ambae, videri dum volunt illi pares,
capillos homini legere coepere invicem.
qui se putaret fingi cura mulierum,
calvus repente factus est; nam funditus
canos puella, nigros anus evellerat. 10



III.

'A Hair of the Dog who bit you.'

Laceratus quidam morsu vehementis canis
tinctum cruore panem misit malefico,
audierat esse quod remedium vulneris.
tunc sic Aesopus: 'noli coram pluribus
hoc facere canibus, ne nos vivos devorent, 5
cum scierint esse tale culpae praemium.'
successus inproborum plures adlicit.

IV.

Successful Plotting.

Aquila in sublimi quercu nidum fecerat;
feles cavernam nancta in media pepererat;
sus nemoris cultrix fetum ad imam posuerat.
tum fortuitum feles contubernium
fraude et scelesta sic evertit malitia. 5

ad nidum scandit volucris: 'pernicies,' ait,
'tibi paratur, forsan et miserae mihi;
nam fodere terram quod vides cotidie
aprum insidiosum, quercum vult evertere,
ut nostram in plano facile progeniem opprimat.' 10
terrore offuso et perturbatis sensibus
derepit ad cubile setosae suis:
'magno,' inquit, 'in periclo sunt nati tui;
nam, simul exieris pastum cum tenero grege,
aquila est parata rapere porcellos tibi.' 15
hunc quoque timore postquam conplevit locum,
dolosa tuto condidit sese cavo.
inde evagata noctu suspenso pede,
ubi esca se replevit et prolem suam,
pavorem simulans prospicit toto die. 20
ruinam metuens aquila ramis desidet;
aper rapinam vitans non prodit foras.
quid multa? inedia sunt consumpti cum suis,
felisque catulis largam praebuerunt dapem.
quantum homo bilinguis saepe concinnet mali, 25
documentum habere stulta credulitas potest.



VI.

The Eagle and the Tortoise.

Contra potentes nemo est munitus satis;
si vero accessit consiliator maleficus,
vis et nequitia quicquid oppugnant, ruit.
aquila in sublime sustulit testudinem.
quae cum abdidisset cornea corpus domo 5
nec ullo pacto laedi posset condita,
venit per auras cornix et propter volans:
'opimam sane praedam rapuisti unguibus;
sed nisi monstraro quid sit faciendum tibi,
gravi nequiquam te lassabit pondere.' 10
promissa parte suadet, ut scopulum super
altis ab astris duram inlidat corticem,
qua comminuta facile vescatur cibo.
inducta verbis aquila monitis paruit,
simul et magistrae large divisit dapem. 15
sic tuta quae naturae fuerat munere,
inpar duabus occidit tristi nece.

V.

Tiberius and the Waiter.

Est ardelionum quaedam Romae natio,
trepide concursans, occupata in otio,
gratis anhelans, multa agendo nil agens,
sibi molesta et aliis odiosissima.
hanc emendare, si tamen possum, volo 5
vera fabella: pretium est operae adtendere.
Caesar Tiberius cum petens Neapolim
in Misenensem villam venisset suam,
quae monte summo posita Luculli manu
prospectat Siculum et respicit Tuscum mare: 10
ex alticinctis unus atriensibus,
cui tunica ab umeris linteo Pelusio
erat destricta, cirris dependentibus,
perambulante laeta domino viridia,
alveolo coepit ligneo conspergere 15
humum aestuantem, come officium iactitans;
sed deridetur. inde notis flexibus
praecurrit alium in xystum, sedans pulverem.
agnoscit hominem Caesar remque intellegit.
is ut putavit esse nescio quid boni: 20
'heus!' inquit dominus. ille enimvero adsilit,
donationis alacer certae gaudio.
tum sic iocata est tanta maiestas ducis:
'non multum egisti et opera nequiquam perit;
multo maioris alapae mecum veneunt.' 25



VIII. The Stag in the Cattle-byre.

Cervus nemorosis excitatus latibulis,
ut venatorum fugeret instantem necem,
caeco timore proximam villam petit
et opportuno se bovili condidit.
hic bos latenti: 'quidnam voluisti tibi, 5
infelix, ultro qui ad necem cucurreris
hominumque tecto spiritum commiseris?'
at ille supplex: 'vos modo,' inquit, 'parcite,
occasione rursus erumpam data.'
spatium diei noctis excipiunt vices. 10
frondem bubulcus adfert, nil ideo videt,
eunt subinde et redeunt omnes rustici,
nemo animadvertit: transit etiam vilicus,
nec ille quicquam sentit. tum gaudens ferus
bubus quietis agere coepit gratias, 15
hospitium adverso quod praestiterint tempore.
respondit unus: 'salvum te cupimus quidem;
sed ille, qui oculos centum habet, si venerit,
magno in periclo vita vertetur tua.'

haec inter ipse dominus a cena redit 20
et, quia corruptos viderat nuper boves,
accedit ad praesepe: 'cur frondis parum est,
stramenta desunt? tollere haec aranea
quantum est laboris?' dum scrutatur singula,
cervi quoque alta conspicatur cornua; 25
quem convocata iubet occidi familia
praedamque tollit. haec significat fabula,
dominum videre plurimum in rebus suis.

LIBER TERTIUS

I. The Exhausted Wine-jar.

Anus iacere vidit epotam amphoram,
adhuc Falerna faece e testa nobili
odorem quae iocundum late spargeret.
hunc postquam totis avida traxit naribus:
'o suavis anima! quale in te dicam bonum 5
antehac fuisse, tales cum sint reliquiae?'
hoc quo pertineat, dicet, qui me noverit.

V. 'Hoist with his own Petard.'

Successus ad perniciem multos devocat.
Aesopo quidam petulans lapidem inpegerat.
'tanto,' inquit, 'melior!' assem deinde illi dedit
sic prosecutus: 'plus non habeo mehercule,
sed, unde accipere possis, monstrabo tibi. 5
venit ecce dives et potens: huic similiter
impinge lapidem et dignum accipies praemium.'
persuasus ille fecit, quod monitus fuit;
sed spes fefellit inpudentem audaciam:
conprensus namque poenas persolvit cruce. 10



VII.

The Wolf and the Dog.

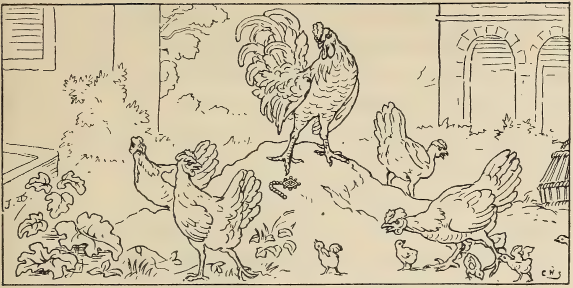
Quam dulcis sit libertas, breviter proloquar.
cani perpasto macie confectus lupus
forte occucurrit. dein salutatum invicem
ut restiterunt: 'unde sic, quaeso, nites?
aut quo cibo fecisti tantum corporis? 5
ego, qui sum longe fortior, pereo fame.'
canis simpliciter: 'eadem est condicio tibi,
praestare domino si par officium potes.'
'quod?' inquit ille. 'custos ut sis liminis,
a furibus tuearis et noctu domum.' 10
'ego vero sum paratus: nunc patior nives
imbresque in silvis asperam vitam trahens:
quanto est facilius mihi sub tecto vivere,
et otiosum largo satiari cibo!'
'veni ergo mecum.' dum procedunt, aspicit 15
lupus a catena collum detritum cani.
'unde hoc, amice?' 'nihil est.' 'dic, quaeso, tamen.'

'quia videor acer, alligant me interdiu,
luce ut quiescam, et vigilem, nox cum venerit:
crepusculo solutus, qua visum est, vagor. 20
adfertur ultro panis; de mensa sua
dat ossa dominus; frusta iactant familia
et, quod fastidit quisque, pulmentarium.
sic sine labore venter inpletur meus.'
'age, abire siquo est animus, est licentia?' 25
'non plane est,' inquit. 'fruere, quae laudas, canis:
regnare nolo, liber ut non sim mihi.'

IX.

Socrates and his Friends.

Vulgare amici nomen, sed rara est fides.
cum parvas aedes sibi fundasset Socrates,
(cuius non fugio mortem, si famam adsequar
et cedo invidiae, dummodo absolvar cinis,)
ex populo sic nescio quis, ut fieri solet: 5
'quaeso, tam angustam talis vir ponis domum?'
'utinam,' inquit, 'veris hanc amicis inpleam!'



XII.

The Cockerel and the Pearl.

In sterquilino pullus gallinaceus
dum quaerit escam, margaritam repperit.
'iaces indigno quanta res,' inquit, 'loco!
hoc siquis pretii cupidus vidisset tui,
olim redisses ad splendorem pristinum. 5
ego quod te inveni, potior cui multo est cibus,
nec tibi prodesse nec mihi quicquam potest.'
hoc illis narro, qui me non intellegunt.

XIII.

Judgment of the Bees and the Drones.

Apes in alta fecerant quercu favos:
hos fuci inertes esse dicebant suos.
lis ad forum deducta est, vespa iudice.
quae genus utrumque nosset cum pulcherrime.
legem duabus hanc proposuit partibus: 5
'non inconveniens corpus et par est color,

in dubium plane res ut merito venerit.
sed ne religio peccet inprudens mea,
alvos accipite et ceris opus infundite,
ut ex sapore mellis et forma favi, 10
de quis nunc agitur, auctor horum appareat.'
fuci recusant: apibus condicio placet.
tunc illa tali ius tulit sententia:
'apertum est quis non possit, et quis fecerit.
quapropter apibus fructum restituo suum.' 15
hanc praeterissem fabulam silentio,
si pactam fuci non recusassent fidem.

XIV.

Aesop and the Bow.

Puerorum in turba quidam ludentem Atticus
Aesopum nucibus cum vidisset, restitit
et quasi delirum risit. quod sensit simul
derisor potius quam deridendus senex,
arcum retensum posuit in media via: 5
'heus!' inquit, 'sapiens, expedi, quid fecerim.'
concurrit populus. ille se torquet diu
nec quaestionis positae causam intellegit.
novissime succumbit. tum victor sophus:
cito rumpes arcum, semper si tensum habueris; 10
at si laxaris, cum voles erit utilis.
sic ludus animo debet aliquando dari,
ad cogitandum melior ut redeat tibi.



XVIII.

The Peacock's Lament.

Pavo ad Iunonem venit indigne ferens,
cantus luscinii quod sibi non tribuerit;
illum esse cunctis avibus admirabilem,
se derideri, simul ac vocem miserit.
tunc consolandi gratia dixit dea: 5
'sed forma vincis, vincis magnitudine;
nitor smaragdi collo praefulget tuo
pictisque plumis gemmeam caudam explicas.'
'quo mi,' inquit, 'mutam speciem, si vincor sono?'
'fatorum arbitrio partes sunt vobis datae: 10
tibi forma, vires aquilae, luscinio melos,
augurium corvo, laeva cornici omina,
omnesque propriis sunt contentae dōtibus.'
noli adfectare quod tibi non est datum,
delusa ne spes ad querelam recidat. 15

LIBER QUARTUS

I.

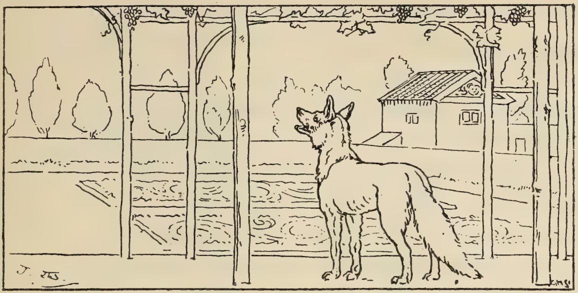
No Peace in the Grave.

Qui natus est infelix, non vitam modo
tristem decurrit, verum post obitum quoque
persequitur illum dura fati miseria.
Galli Cybebes circum in quaestus ducere
asinum solebant baiulantem sarcinas. 5
is cum labore et plagis esset mortuus,
detracta pelle sibi fecerunt tympana.
rogati mox a quodam, delicio suo
quidnam fecissent, hoc locuti sunt modo:
'putabat se post mortem securum fore; 10
ecce aliae plagae congeruntur mortuo.'

II.

The Mice and the Weasel.

Mustela cum annis et senecta debilis
mures veloces non valeret adsequi,
involvit se farina et obscuro loco
abiecit neglegenter. mus escam putans
adsiluit et conpressus occubuit neci. 5
alter similiter, deinde perit et tertius.
aliquot secutis venit et retorridus,
qui saepe laqueos et muscipula effugerat;
proculque insidias cernens hostis callidi:
'sic valeas,' inquit, 'ut farina es, quae iaces!' 10



III.

The Fox and the Grapes.

Fame coacta vulpes alta in vinea
uvam adpetebat summis saliens viribus:
quam tangere ut non potuit, discedens ait:
'nondum matura est; nolo acerbam sumere.
qui facere quae non possunt verbis elevant, 5
adscribere hoc debebunt exemplum sibi.

IV.

The Horse and the Man.

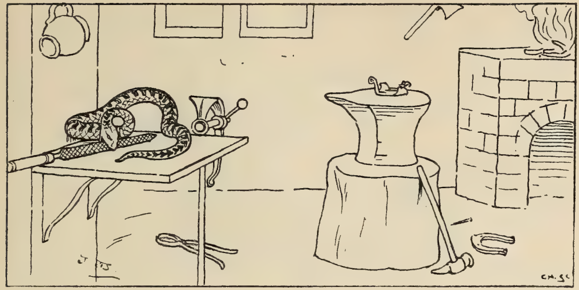
Equus sedare solitus quo fuerat sitim,
dum sese aper volutat, turbavit vadum.

hinc orta lis est. sonipes iratus fero
auxilium petiit hominis, quem dorso levans
redit ad hostem. iactis hunc telis eques 5
postquam interfecit, sic locutus traditur:
'laetor tulisse auxilium me precibus tuis;'
nam praedam cepi et didici, quam sis utilis;
atque ita coegit frenos invitum pati.
tum maestus ille: 'parvae vindictam rei 10
dum quaero demens, servitutem repperi.'
haec iracundos admonebit fabula:
inpune potius laedi quam dedi alteri.

VI.

The Battles of the Mice and the Weasels.

Cum victi mures mustelarum exercitu
(historia quorum et in tabernis pingitur)
fugerent et artos circum trepidarent cavos,
aegre recepti tamen evaserunt necem.
duces eorum, qui capitibus cornua 5
suis ligarant, ut conspicuum in proelio
haberent signum, quod sequerentur milites,
haesere in portis suntque capti ab hostibus;
quos inmolatos victor avidis dentibus
capacis alvi mersit tartareo specu. 10
quemcumque populum tristis eventus premit,
periclitatur magnitudo principum;
minuta plebes facili praesidio latet.



VIII.

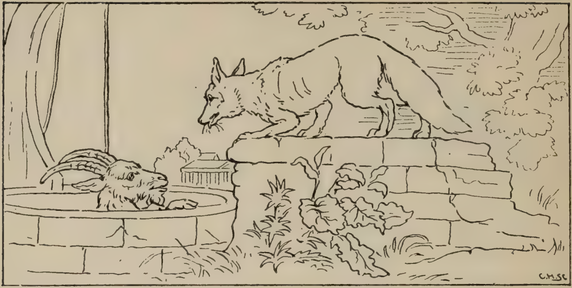
The Serpent and the File.

Mordaciorem qui inprobo dente adpetit,
hoc argumento se describi sentiat.
in officinam fabri venit vipera.
haec cum temptaret, siqua res esset cibo,
limam momordit. illa contra contumax: 5
'quid me,' inquit, 'stulta, dente captas laedere,
omne adsuëvi ferrum quae conrodere?'

X.

'As Others see Us.'

Peras inposuit Iuppiter nobis duas:
propriis repletam vitiis post tergum dedit,
alienis ante pectus suspendit gravem.
hac re videre nostra mala non possumus;
alii simul delinquunt, censores sumus. 5



IX.

The Fox and the Goat.

Homo in periclum simul ac venit callidus,
reperire effugium quaerit alterius malo.
cum decidisset vulpes in puteum inscia
et altiore clauderetur margine,
devenit hircus sitiens in eundem locum; 5
simul rogavit, esset an dulcis liquor
et copiosus? Illa fraudem moliens:
'descende, amice; tanta bonitas est aquae,
voluptas ut satiari non possit mea.'
inmisit se barbatus. tum vulpecula 10
evasit puteo, nixa celsis cornibus,
hircumque clauso liquit haerentem vado.



XIX.

The Viper, or Mistaken Kindness.

Qui fert malis auxilium, post tempus dolet.
gelu rigentem quidam colubram sustulit
sinuque fovit, contra se ipse misericors;
namque ut refecta est, necuit hominem protinus.
hanc alia cum rogaret causam facinoris, 5
respondit: 'nequis discat prodesse inprobis.'

XXIII.

The Mountain in Labour.

Mons parturibat, gemitus inmanes ciens,
eratque in terris maxima exspectatio.
at ille murem peperit. hoc scriptum est tibi,
qui, magna cum minaris, extricas nihil.

LIBER QUINTUS

Prologue: What Virtue's in a Name!

Aesopi nomen sicubi interposuero,
cui reddidi iam pridem quicquid debui,
auctoritatis esse scito gratia:
ut quidam artifices nostro faciunt seculo,
qui pretium operibus maius inveniunt, novo 5
si marmori adscripserunt Praxitelen suo,
trito Myronem argento, tabulae Zeuxidem.
adeo fucatae plus vetustati favet
invidia mordax quam bonis praesentibus.

II.

The Travellers and the Robber.

Duo cum incidissent in latronem milites,
unus profugit, alter autem restitit
et vindicavit sese forti dextera.
latrone occiso timidus accurrit comes
stringitque gladium, dein reiecta paenula: 5
'cedo,' inquit, 'illum; iam curabo sentiat,
quos attemptarit.' tunc, qui depugnaverat:
'vellem istis verbis saltem adiuvisses modo;
constantior fuissem vera existimans.
nunc conde ferrum et linguam pariter futilem, 10
ut possis alios ignorantes fallere.

ego, qui sum expertus, quantis fugias viribus,
scio, quam virtuti non sit credendum tuae.'
  illi adsignari debet haec narratio,
qui re secunda fortis est, dubia fugax. 15

V.

Truth Stranger than Fiction.

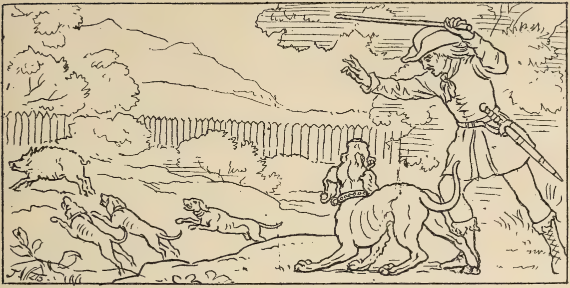
  Pravo favore labi mortales solent
et, pro iudicio dum stant erroris sui,
ad poenitendum rebus manifestis agi.
  facturus ludos quidam dives nobiles
proposito cunctos invitavit praemio, 5
quam quisque posset ut novitatem ostenderet.
venere artifices laudis ad certamina;
quos inter scurra, notus urbano sale,
habere dixit se genus spectaculi,
quod in theatro numquam prolatum foret. 10
dispersus rumor civitatem concitat.
paullo ante vacua turbam deficiunt loca.
in scena vero postquam solus constitit
sine adparatu, nullis adiutoribus,
silentium ipsa fecit exspectatio. 15
ille in sinum repente demisit caput
et sic porcelli vocem est imitatus sua,
verum ut subesse pallio contenderent
et excuti iuberent. quo facto simul
nihil est repertum, multis onerant laudibus 20
hominemque plausu prosequuntur maximo.

hoc vidit fieri rusticus. 'non mehercule
me vincet, inquit': et statim professus est
idem facturum melius se postridie.
fit turba maior. iam favor mentes tenet 25
et derisuri, non spectaturi, sedent.
uterque prodit. scurra degrunnit prior
movetque plausus et clamores suscitat.
tunc simulans sese vestimentis rusticus
porcellum obtegere, (quod faciebat scilicet, 30
sed, in priore quia nil compererant, latens)
pervellit aurem vero, quem celaverat,
et cum dolore vocem naturae exprimit.
adclamat populus scurram multo similius
imitatum, et cogit rusticum trudi foras. 35
at ille profert ipsum porcellum e sinu,
turpemque aperto pignore errorem probans:
'en hic declarat, quales sitis iudices!'

VI.

The Bald Men and the Comb.

Invenit calvus forte in trivio pectinem.
accessit alter, aeque defectus pilis.
'heia!' inquit, 'in commune quodcumque est lucri.'
ostendit ille praedam et adiecit simul:
'superum voluntas favit; sed fato invido 5
carbonem, ut aiunt, pro thesauro invenimus.'
quem spes delusit, huic querela convenit.



X.

The Aged Hound.

Adversus omnes fortis veloces feras
canis cum domino semper fecisset satis,
languere coepit annis ingravantibus.
aliquando obiectus hispidi pugnae suis
adripuit aurem: sed cariosis dentibus 5
praedam dimisit. hic tunc venator dolens
canem obiurgabat. cui senex contra Lacon:
'non te destituit animus, sed vires meae.
quod fuimus, lauda, si iam damnas, quod sumus.'
hoc cur, Philete, scripserim, pulchre vides. 10

NOTES TO PHAEDRUS' FABLES

NOTES

BOOK I.

PROLOGUE.

General Sense. I present you with Aesop's Fables in verse. My modest work possesses two advantages: it supplies amusement and furnishes counsel. If any one objects on the score of literal truth, let him remember that he is in Fable-land.

Lines 1, 2. The order for translation is *Hanc materiam, quam Aesopus auctor repperit, ego polivi versibus senariis.*

auctor: in apposition to Aesopus, with almost the force of an adverb 'originally.' Substantives in *-or* are much used in apposition.

repperit: for similar doubling of a consonant in the perfect tense, compare *rettuli* and *rettudi*.

2. **polivi:** like a workman dealing with his rough material.

versibus senariis, i. e. iambic verse with six feet. For an explanation of the metre, see Introduction, § 9.

3. **libelli dos:** subjective gen. = 'the dowry the book brings with it.'

quod, 'namely that'; in translation may here be conveniently omitted.

4. **prudenti,** abl. agreeing with *consilio*, brings out the practical side of wisdom. Cp. I. xiv. 11, *note.*

5. **calumniari.** The 'calumniator' is one who brings a collusive or vexatious suit at law. From either point of

view his accusation will be insincere. Hence the idea of insincere or vexatious criticism.

voluerit, 'be minded to.' The fut. perf. is very common in these sentences. English more naturally uses the simple future or present.

6. **quod.** Where a cause, as alleged or as present in the mind, is stated, the subj. follows *quod.* Cp. *que* in French.

There is no extant Fable in which the trees talk, though there are many in which the beasts do so.

7. **fictis,** 'imaginary.'

meminerit: subj. for imperative, with present meaning, since *memini* is in meaning a present.

fabulis, 'stories.' So *fabella.*

I.

2. **superior, inferior,** both of place, and to be translated *after* the verb.

3. **fauce.** The sing. of this word hardly exists in Latin, and then only in the abl. case: it occurs again in I. viii. 4.

inproba. 'Wicked' is a very inadequate rendering. See Vocabulary, and note on I. viii. 1.

4. **causam,** 'pretext *for* a quarrel.'

6. **laniger:** to avoid the repetition of *agnus,* and to bring out the soft and yielding nature of the wolf's antagonist.

For similar substitutions, see Appendix B.

timens: not an adjective, but a true participle, so to be translated.

7. **qui,** abl. of *quis,* by what means, 'how.' **quĕrĕris:** can it come from *quaero*?

8. **haustus:** plur. as expressing repeated action.

9. **repulsus:** metaphorical, 'defeated in the argument, baffled.'

ait is the verb to *ille.*

10. **ante hos sex menses,** not 'for these six months past,' as might be inferred from the case of *menses,* but 'six months ago.' *Ante* is in meaning an adverb, but in construction a preposition: so in the still more peculiar phrase for 'two days before the Calends,' *ante diem tertium Calendas,* where *ante* belongs to *Calendas,* but affects the intervening words 'en passant.'

11. **equidem** is a strengthened form of *quidem,* and does not contain *ego*: but the Romans probably thought that it

did, and the best authors use it by preference with the 1st pers. sing.

pater. La Fontaine weakens the force of this plea by substituting 'ton frère.' Speaking generally, he uses his original with much freedom.

12. **hercle,** or *hercule*, for practical purposes the abl. of Hercules, and in meaning an adverb, may be originally a nom., as in the full phrase *ita me Hercules iuvet*, 'so help me Hercules.' The phrase has its origin in times when the Roman Hercules, god of thieves and lucky finds, was not yet identified with the Greek hero.

ibi, 'then,' properly of place, extended occasionally to time or occasion.

13. **correptum lacerat** = *corripit et lacerat.*

14. **illos.** The simple antecedent to *qui* would be *eos*. The stronger word *illos* implies that a definite class of persons is in the mind of the writer.

15. **fictis,** a true participle. They invent the pretexts with which they proceed to crush the innocent.

II.

1. **Athenae.** For the history, see Vocabulary of Proper Names.

aequis legibus: i. e. a Republic.

3. **frenum,** metaphorical, 'control.' **licentia,** nom.

4. **hic,** extended from place to time, 'hereupon': so frequently in Virgil, an author familiar to Phaedrus.

conspiratis: with middle or deponent force, as sometimes in Caesar. Similar participles are collected in Appendix C.

factionum partibus. *Partes* signifies that the people were divided, *factio* that the divisions were organized for political purposes. Transl. 'the divided parties conspired, and Pisistratus seized the citadel as tyrant.'

5. **arcem,** the Acropolis.

tyrannus. A political leader who made a terminable magistracy, responsible to the citizens, permanent, and thereby evaded the control of his electors, was a tyrant (Nepos, quoted by Siebel). Napoleon I and Napoleon III supply familiar instances from modern times.

6. **Attici,** the Athenians: more usually, the inhabitants of Attica.

7. **quia,** as compared with *quod*, expresses motive as contrasted with cause. The verbs after *quia* and *quoniam* are to be supplied. *crudelis* and *grave* are complements.

8. **insŭētis.** So *adsŭēvi.* The separation of two vowels usually sounded together is called diaerĕsis. For the participle see l. 4 *conspiratis.*

10. **vagantes,** 'roaming at will.' *palor* = straggle: *erro* = lose one's way.

liberis paludibus, 'in the freedom of their fens.' Aesop is bringing out the parallel between the frogs and the Athenians.

11. **clamore magno:** abl. of instrument or of manner.

12. **qui . . . conpesceret.** The rel. when it expresses *purpose*, takes subjunctive, and is translated 'to.'

13. **pater deorum:** Jupiter.

14. **quod** in translation must be taken before *missum.* 'Which, when flung, frightened the trembling populace by a sudden turmoil and splashing of the waters.'

subito: adj. not adv. The adv. would leave *vadi* awkwardly separated from *motu sonoque*, upon which it depends.

16. **hoc,** the log, which, though sunk in the mud, was not entirely buried, and so could be seen above the shallow water by the frogs when they emerged.

dīutius. The union of two syllables, usually separated, is called synīzēsis. Müller would scan *dĭŭtius.*

Observe *iacēret*, not *iacĕret.* Distinguish.

17. **una.** There was only one who ventured: *quaedam* would not have brought this out so clearly.

19. **timor** is fear of what is present · *metus* in l. 26, apprehension of the future.

20. **supra** after its case.

turba petulans, 'an ill-mannered, noisy crowd.' So *turba*, III. xiv. 1.

21. **quod:** i. e. the beam.

22. **rogantes** may be taken as either nom. or acc.

23. **esset:** subj. because this was the reason as they stated it, and therefore the clause is like a dependent clause in an oratio obliqua, such as 'They sent to say that they wanted another king, because the one who had been given was of no use,' &c. Cp. *quod*, I. Prol. 6.

25. **corripere,** 'to pick them off.'

26. **fugitant.** The frequentative has the double effect of showing that they scattered, and that they failed.

vocem, open remonstrance.

27. **mandata ad Iovem,** a message to carry to Jove.

28. **adflictis:** i. e. *sibi*.

30. **vos quoque, o cives.** Aesop now applies the fable to the Athenians.

III.

1–3. These lines contain the moral. Read the story first, ll. 4–16.

2. The sense of *ut libeat* is carried on to this line from the *ne libeat* of the line before: the right effect is obtained in English by translating *-que* as 'but' instead of 'and.'

habitu means either dress or that character and condition of which dress is the outward sign. Both meanings are ingeniously included here.

3. **prodidit:** true perfect, as the present *libeat* shows.

5. **pavoni:** dative. But tr. '*from* a peacock.'

8. **avi.** See line 5.

9. **mulcatus:** to be carefully distinguished from *multatus* (often spelt *mulctatus*). See Vocabulary.

10. **coepit.** For she was reluctant, and not even successful.

11. **notam.** The humiliation consists in the repulse itself.

12. **quidam:** supply the verb 'said,' which is often omitted.

13. **si fuisses . . . voluisses,** 'if you had . . .'

nec begins the main clause.

15. **illam,** regularly, of the more remote; **hanc** of the nearer.

16. **tua calamitas:** abstr. for concrete. See Appendix.

sentiret. Note the change of tense from *expertus esses*. Both imply that the thing supposed did not take place: but the pluperfect refers to a single occurrence now past, the imperfect to a state of things which continues. The daw could avoid the company of peacocks for the future: she has to live with daws, for better or worse, permanently.

IV.

2. **ferret.** *Dum*, in the sense of 'in the attempt to,' takes the imperfect subj. where the sentence as a whole is in past time.

4. **aliam,** 'another'; *altero*, 'another like himself.'

5. *Sed* would have meant simply 'but'; **verum** means 'true, but.'

aviditas: abstr. for concr. See Appendix.

6, 7. **et . . . , nec . . .** = *et . . . , et non . . .* In translating, omit the first *et,* and translate the *nec* by 'but . . . not.' Cp. *-que* in I. iii. 2.

adeo emphasizes *potuit.*

V.

3. **iniuriae:** 'objective' gen. after *patiens.* A word which would have been object to a transitive verb will, if used with the active participle of that verb, be in the genitive: *patiens iniuriae* = *quae patitur iniuriam.* Tr. 'meek under injury.'

5. **vasti corporis:** gen. of description.

6. **partibus factis:** lit. 'when the shares had been made'; 'when the booty had been divided.' *Partem* is to be supplied with *primam, secundam,* &c.

7. **nominor quoniam leo,** 'in virtue of my Lion-hood.' He is the acknowledged King of beasts.

9. **sequetur,** 'will become mine.' This word is regularly used of the distribution of booty.

10. The subj. to *adficietur* is contained in *siquis quartam tetigerit.*

11. **inprobitas:** abstr. for concr. See Appendix.

VII.

1. **personam.** The ancient mask covered the whole head. Its use was to convey to the spectators the actor's stage identity, to increase his apparent height, and so his dignity, and incidentally to assist elocution by an arrangement of the mouth-piece. The forehead was artificially prolonged upwards, and the whole face, necessarily tragic in cast, was made especially solemn by its fixity of expression. It is said that when Tragedy was first represented in Spain, the audience fled in terror, thinking that demons were upon the stage.

2. 'What an imposing face, and no brains behind it!'

3. **illis:** dat. of advantage, 'for the benefit of.'

4. **sensum communem,** the sense which all men share; our 'common sense' comes near the meaning here, without quite hitting it. 'Good sense' is nearer.

abstulit. That which is not given, when it might be expected, is said to be taken away. Transl. 'denied.' Cp. *amittit* I. x. 2.

VIII.

1. **pretium,** 'a stipulated payment, price.'

inprobis: not wicked, but unscrupulous. The word might suit roguery which was impudent, but not deeply criminal, and might be quite inappropriate to the deepest villainy, if secret and ashamed of itself. The tiresome fly, the animal untiring in its search for food, the human energy which perseveres until its purpose is accomplished, are all described by the word *inprobus*. It chiefly implies insensibility to the opinion of other people.

desiderat. He does not get his payment, but thinks he ought to have had it.

3. **deinde quia** must be brought to the beginning of the sentence in translating.

iam, 'having gone so far.'

5. **singulos:** substantivally, 'all and singular.'

6. **illud malum,** 'the offending substance.' Dirt was defined by Lord Palmerston as 'matter out of place': a bone out of place is equally a *malum*.

7. **persuasa est** appears to violate the rule that verbs which govern a dative in the active must be used impersonally in the passive; but *persuadere aliquem* is genuine Latin, though not the best (see *suadebat*, I. xv. 6), and the participle *persuasus* is passive occasionally even in good Latin. The constructions of Phaedrus may usually be trusted.

8. **colli longitudinem:** abstr. for concrete, has here a playful and slightly humorous effect. Try to render it.

9. **p. fecit medicinam.** Again playful, 'practised a perilous surgery,' not wrought a cure. Cp. I. xiv. 2, which is decisive for this passage.

10. **a quo.** The Latin relative either introduces a subordinate clause, or connects two sentences. Where the latter is the case, it requires to be broken up into a conjunction and a demonstrative. Here '*and* when she claimed *of him*,' &c.

praemium, 'the reward of a service rendered, fee.'

12. **abstuleris, postules,** subj. because *qui* is causal.

mercedem, 'the hire of a servant, wages.'

IX.

1. **sibi,** emphatic from its position. 'For oneself.'

5. **quid ita cessarunt pedes?** 'Why so slow of foot?' **cessarunt** = *cessaverunt.*

6. **necopinum,** though an adj., may be translated adverbially.

7. **clamitantem,** a participle, has the force of 'although' with a finite verb.

8. **lepus:** supply *inquit.* **mortis** means '*my* death.'

9. **securus,** *not* 'secure.' Consult the Vocabulary. In older English 'secure' has the Latin meaning. For example Shakespeare writes—

> 'And you all know security
> Is mortals' chiefest enemy.'

nostra mala . . ., fata tua: a simple instance of the figure 'Chiasmus.' The substantive and adjective reverse their places in the parallel clauses, partly for opposition, partly for variety.

Most of these Fables afford pleasing examples of the way to express a simple opposition with neatness, balance, and propriety.

X.

2. **amittit.** He is said to lose what he does not gain. Cp. *abstulit* (I. vii. 4).

5. **illa.** The pronoun *ille* is very commonly employed, when the object of one sentence becomes the subject of the next.

culpae proximam: see Vocabulary.

6. **iudex,** in app. to *simius,* 'took his seat as judge.'

7. **uterque** is used of two subjects regarded severally, *ambo* of a pair.

perorassent. The predicate with *uterque* is more commonly sing.

9. **videris** expresses the conclusion of the judge, not his mere opinion. In like manner *placet* expresses the vote, and not the mere opinion, of the senator.

tu . . . te. La Fontaine thinks it well to be clearer, and says 'toi, loup,' 'et toi, renard.'

XI.

1. **Virtutis expers** amounts to a substantive, and acts as the subject to the sentence. ‘When one that lacks merit vaunteth his glory in words, he may deceive the unwary, but is a laughing-stock to them that know him.’

2. **ignotos, notis** are active, not, as usual, passive. See Vocabulary.

est derisui, literally ‘is for a mockery,’ may be rendered ‘is a laughing-stock.’ This use of the dat. is common and is usually called a dative of ‘purpose’: *notis*, also in the dat., shows the persons *to whom*, and would be called a dative of ‘complement,’ as used to complete the sense.

3. **asello comite,** abl. abs., tr. ‘with . . . for companion.’

6. **exciperet.** A moment's reflection will show that this cannot be in oratio obliqua, for which *sese excepturum* would be required. Verbs of advising take a subjunctive with *ut*, which accounts for *terreret*. *Exciperet* then follows under the same government, although the person has changed. The lion, as it were, goes on to instruct himself. If you insert the word ‘whilst’ at the head of this second clause, you will see the meaning: Latin constantly omits a connecting particle of the kind, which would be expressed in English.

auritulus. For the principle see *laniger* (I. i. 6). The effect here is slightly humorous. By calling attention to the prominent ears, Phaedrus suggests the relative unimportance of the body to which they belong. ‘Little Long-ears’ gives an idea of the effect intended.

8. **bestias.** As in the ‘Jungle Book,’ there is a forest society with common life.

9. **exitus.** The gamekeeper will show you that animals in our own country have their regular ‘runs’ through a hedge or thicket.

12. **insolens,** semi-adverbial: cp. I. xiii. 9. Unaccustomed success brings out a natural tendency to brag. Hence *insolens*, meaning properly ‘unaccustomed,’ acquires the sense of our ‘insolent.’ This is a good passage for tracing the connexion.

14. **sic** in the best authors differs from *tam*, as ‘thus’ differs from ‘as.’ Here the lion answers, ‘Oh, remarkable.’ *Inquit* allows a pause during which the ass congratulates himself. Then the lion continues, ‘I mean remarkable in

this sense that,' &c. By making *sic* = *tam*, the translator misses a point.

nisi with impft. or plupft. subj. implies that the true state of things is assumed not to exist. Here 'did I not know (but I *do* know), I should have . . .'

XII.

1, 2. The order for translation is *haec ass. narr.*, (*ea*) *quae contempseris saepe inveniri utiliora laudatis.*

laudatis: abl. of comparison, = *quam laudata* = *quam ea quae laudaveris.*

contempseris may be either indic. or subj. In either case the tense signifies that the despising has preceded a knowledge of the true state of affairs. 'You find you have been despising.' The 2nd person is common for the vague and general 'you': compare French 'on.'

4. **suam:** emphatic by its position at the close of a line, 'his own.'

6. 'His over slenderness of shank': playful.

9. **ferum:** for variety, on the same principle as *laniger*, &c. Virgil had used the same expression for the same purpose in the 7th Aeneid. In English say simply 'him.'

10. **in qua.** See note on I. viii. 10.

14. **quam** precedes *utilia* in translation.

15. **quantum luctus** precedes *quae laudaram* in translation. The genitive *luctus* follows words of quantity like *quantum*, as a word with 'de' would follow 'combien' in French. Omit 'of' in English. **habuerint,** 'caused.' **quae despexeram** = *ea quae despexeram.* **quae laudaram** = *ea quae laudaram.*

XIII.

1. **qui** = *is qui.* The antecedent is sometimes omitted even in English, as 'Who leads a good life, is sure to live well.'

2. **poena** means satisfaction. Hence *dare poenas*, 'to render satisfaction,' i.e. to pay the penalty.

3. **fenestra:** an opening in the wall, capable of being closed by shutters or curtains. Plates of mica or other more or less transparent substance were not unknown in Phaedrus' time, but were rare. There was glass in some of the houses discovered at Pompeii.

caseum, 'a cheese,' not a piece of cheese. Cheeses in

the south of Europe are still made up about the size of our half pounds of butter, not too large for a bird like the raven to carry.

4. **comesse.** See Vocabulary, *comedo*.

celsa arbore, 'high in a tree,' like *summa arbore.* Cp. II. iv. 1.

6. **qui** = *qualis*, 'how marvellous.'

7. **decōris.** See note on I. xii. 15.

8. **si** with impft. or plupft. subj. implies that an unreal state of things is assumed to exist. Here 'if you had (but you have *not*) . . . , no bird would be . . .'

ales includes everything on wings. See Vocabulary.

9. **stultus:** to be translated as an adverb with *vult.*

12. **corvi stupor,** abstr. for concrete. See instances collected in Appendix. The effect here is mock-Tragic.

stupor, 'consternation,' not 'stupidity.' Cp. I. xiv. 12.

deceptus: to be taken with *ingemuit.* He groaned to find himself outwitted. So Horace says of Apollo, *viduus pharetra risit,* meaning 'he smiled to find himself quiverless,' in a passage similar to the present.

Readers of 'Alice in Wonderland' in French may be amazed to find a parody of this Fable, as it appears in La Fontaine, replacing the piece beginning 'How doth the little crocodile.' But see the Introduction, § 6.

XIV.

1. **malus:** with *sutor.* He is a sorry cobbler, but not, so far as we yet learn, a bad man.

2. **medicinam facere,** 'practise medicine.' Cp. I. viii. 9.

ignoto. The place being unknown to him, he was also unknown to the place.

3. **antidotum,** 'any remedy,' not necessarily for poisons.

falso nomine is abl. of description with *antidotum.* The remedy is falsely represented as a cure for everything.

4. **verbosis strophis,** 'by well-turned phrases.' The method is still familiar at country fairs.

5. **hic,** 'hereupon,' not 'here,' nor 'he.'

6. The king means possibly to employ him.

7. **poposcit:** subject *rex.*

fusa . . . aqua, *not* 'water having been poured' (abl. abs.), but 'by pouring water,' abl. of manner. The past partic. often does duty in Latin verse for a pres. partic. pass.

9. **ipsum,** 'the leech.'

11. **artis medicae prudentia,** 'knowledge of the healing art.'

12. **stupore,** 'admiration,' which gazes open-mouthed at the self-advertising quack.

14. **quantae dementiae,** 'how foolish': gen. of description.

15. **capita,** 'lives.'

16. **cui calceandos,** &c., 'whom no man trusted with a pair of shoes.' *Calceandos* lit. 'to be provided with shoes,' purpose being expressed by the gerundive.

17. **dixerim:** courteous subjunctive, 'I should say.'

18. **quaestus.** The dative of the complement, as in I. xi. 2, would be more common. But cp. I. xxi. 2.

impudentiae is dat.

XV.

1. **in principatu commutando,** 'when they get a new ruler.'

4. **pascebat.** The old man would be actually with his beast. In several countries of modern Europe, the animals of a village are turned out during the summer months to graze a common pasture, and *the less able-bodied* of the community are put to mind them.

5. **hostium,** 'a party of raiders.'

6. **fugere** = *ut fugeret*, to which *agere* in IV. iv. 13 may be parallel: but see note on that passage. Usually *suadeo* + infin. is to persuade *of* a fact, not persuade *to* an action.

7. **lentus,** 'composedly.' For semi-adverbial use, cp. I. xiii. 9.

binas: the distributive for the ordinal number, as usual with a plural noun which has no singular, *clitellae* being '*a pair* of panniers.'

9. **rēfert:** to be carefully distinguished from *rĕfert*. 'What does it matter to me?'

10. **dum,** 'so long as.'

meas: emphatic.

XVI.

1. **advocat sponsum,** 'calls in to answer for him': the supine expressing purpose after a verb of motion.

inprobos: see note on I. viii. 1.

2. **rem,** 'business.'

5. **rapere atque abire:** cp. our 'love and ride away.'

6. **fugere:** what is to be supplied?

7. **requiram:** 'deliberative' subj., 'am I to . . .'

XVII.

1. **malefici,** not *maleficii*, is the classical form of the genitive.

2. **calumniator:** see note on *auctor*, I. Prol. 1.

3. **panem:** to be translated after *peteret*.

8. **bidens:** properly of a yearling sheep, which at that age has two prominent teeth and appears to have no others: hence of a sheep in general.

XX.

5. **rupti:** middle, 'they burst and . . .'

6. **contingerent.** *Priusquam* takes a subj. when the sense of intention to anticipate another's action is implied. Here the interference of fate or the powers of nature is treated as intentional.

XXI.

1. **pristinam,** 'which once he had.'

2. **iocus:** see note on I. xiv. 18.

3. **defectus:** middle; see Vocabulary and Appendix. *annis*, abl. of cause.

viribus: abl. after a word expressing emptiness.

4. **leŏ.** The process of shortening final -ō begins with the Augustan poets and gradually extends in the 'Silver Age' of Latin.

5. **fulmineis:** with (1) the speed, (2) the gleam, of lightning.

6. **veterem,** 'long-standing.'

7. **infestis.** The word *infestus* is probably derived from *in + fendo*. The alternative derivation from *in + fero* would give an excellent account of the common meaning with a weapon, viz. carried ready for attack. The meaning here is 'with horn in rest.' The bull lowers its head when charging.

8. **ferum:** see note on I. xii. 9. Observe the simple skill with which Phaedrus tells the whole story without repeating the word *leo*.

9. **laedi.** Specially used of unprovoked aggression.

extudit: either (1) 'smote *violently*,' or (2) 'beat *in*'

(lit. 'out'). The force of prepositions in compound words repays careful study.

11. **insultare.** The object of *indigne tuli* is the whole phrase *fortes mihi insultare.*

naturae dedecus. 'Nature's fool' gives the general sense. But it would be hard to say whether the phrase implies that all nature scorns the ass, or that the ass brings shame upon the fair works of nature.

12. **quod . . . cogor,** 'in being obliged.'

certe, 'assuredly,' in which sense *certo* is more common. *Certe* more frequently means 'at least.'

The pathos of this Fable is best felt by re-reading Fables V and XI of Book I.

XXII.

4. **faceres . . . esset . . . dedissem.** The form of sentence implies that the supposition made is not true: the imperfects refer to a continuing state of things, the pluperfect to a single act regarded as complete in itself. Cf. I. xiii. 8.

5. **supplici:** dat. of *supplex*, 'to your entreaties.'

6. **nunc:** in the sense of the Greek νῦν δέ, 'as things are.'

7. **rosuri:** the future partic. expresses 'likely to.'

et = *etiam*, 'also,' with *ipsos*. *devores*, like *fruaris*, governed by *ut.*

8. **imputare mihi,** 'set down to my account,' 'credit me with.' A frequent motto for sun-dials is *pereunt et imputantur* '(the hours) perish and are written to our account.' The Romans, being careful with their accounts, frequently use metaphors derived from this source.

9. **inprobam:** see note on I. viii. 1.

11. **servit . . . sibi,** i. e. 'seeks its own ends.'

12. Understand *qui* from *quorum* as the subject to *iactant.*

†**inprudentius,** 'with some lack of wisdom.' But it is difficult to see why the old reading *imprudenti*bus should have been rejected. It affords an excellent sense and construction, as *iactant imprudentibus* would mean 'put forward to those who lack sagacity.' *Imprudenti*us is weak: for there is no lack of practical wisdom in putting forward even a bad excuse where the case was so hopeless. *Impudentius,* which has been proposed, is better: the excuse, whether hopeful or not, was certainly brazen.

XXIII.

1. **repente liberalis:** subj. of sent. Cp. I. xi. 1.

2. **inritos:** with the force of an adverb in English.

tendit dolos in hunting language would be 'spreads his nets.' Here the nets are the invisible ones of deceit.

3. **panem mittere** occurs again III. ii. 6.

4. The order is—*temptans an obiecto cibo posset capi.*

5. **linguam praecludere:** so *vocem praecludere*, I. ii. 26.

XXIV.

1. **inops,** 'poor,' **potentem,** 'rich.' Latin loves to place two contrasting words side by side, and is more free to do so than English, because the inflexions settle the construction of the sentence apart from the order.

2. **conspexit,** 'espied.' The sight of so large a creature was an event, not to say a discovery, in the frog's life.

3. **tacta:** nom. The metaphor is perhaps from the touch of a whip.

4. **pellem,** the skin of an animal.

6. **cutem,** the skin, whether animal or human.

8. **quis.** Where two are in question, *uter* is the common word.

9. **dum vult,** 'wishing'; *dum* with pres. indic. is a common way of expressing a present participle.

10. **rupto:** probably middle.

XXV.

1. **prava,** 'crooked, unsound': see Vocabulary. They know the better counsels, but give the worse.

3. **currentes bibere,** 'drink as they run.'

4. **corcodilis:** for the common *crocodilis*, to suit the metre. Vowels are easily shifted from one side of the letter r to the other: a familiar instance is the vulgar English 'brid' for 'bird.'

6. **otio:** abl. of manner, 'at your ease.'

7. **facerem . . . scirem.** See on I. xi. 14.

XXVI.

1. **nulli:** substantival for *nemini*, after *nocendum*; *mihi credendum est* = 'I ought to be believed.'

laeserit: see note on I. xxi. 9.

The moral reminds us of Polonius' advice to his son, Hamlet i. 3:

> 'Beware
> Of entrance to a quarrel, but being in,
> Bear 't that the opposèd may beware of thee.'

2. **multandum.** The gerundive expresses what is deserved, not, as usual, what ought to be done.

6. **potuerit:** subjun., because this is a subord. sentence in *oratio obliqua.*

9. **satiatur,** middle.

10. **collum.** The inside of the neck is of course intended.

11. **peregrinam volucrem,** 'the bird of passage,' here, apparently, for mere variety. The migratory habits of the stork are well known. In summer it is common in Holland, and is occasionally found both in Great Britain and in Scandinavia.

12. **sua . . . exempla . . . pati,** 'to take what they give.'

XXVIII.

1. **quamvis sublimes,** 'folk however lofty,' supplies the subject. Cp. I. xi. 1.

sublimes, humiles, hover between the literal and the metaphorical meanings of high and low.

2. **docili,** 'ready to take a lesson,' able to learn by experience, and so 'resourceful,' 'ready-witted.'

4. **pullis,** dat.; **escam,** 'for food.'

5. **persecuta,** she followed her enemy *home.*

7. **tuta:** with an abl. of instrument, as if, as originally, a participle instead of an adjective, and passive instead of deponent. There is indeed an active *tueo,* found in Latin before and after the best period.

quippe, 'as being.'

9. The tree itself was not lighted, but a ring of fire drawn all round its stem.

10. She is prepared to combine her enemy's grief with the loss of her own offspring.

11. **periclo:** dat. after *eriperet.* Tr. 'from . . .'

12. **supplex,** descending to entreaties in her turn. For the semi-participial force cp. I. xxii. 5.

XXX.

1. **laborant:** notice the sense of this word, which does not mean 'work.'

2. **in palude** with **intuens.** The bulls fought on the dry land near.

6. **ipsis:** that is the frogs.

10. **proculcatas obteret** = *proculcabit et obteret (nos).*

11. **ĭtă căpŭt.** The spondee being allowed in the first foot of the verse, and four short syllables being the equivalent of two long ones, a foot consisting of these is admitted in place of the spondee. But Phaedrus employs this liberty in no other foot but the first. See Scheme of Metre, § 9.

caput, 'life,' as in I. xiv. 15: 'is a matter of life and death to us.'

XXXI.

1. **tutandum:** passive, a use of *tutor* which is found in Cicero.

2. **requirit** means 'he looks for,' not 'he asks for.'

3. **mīlŭum:** more commonly *mīlvum.* The Roman poets frequently use the privilege of making -*u* consonantal for convenience, and vice versa of making consonantal -*u* vocal.

5. **raptor:** that is the kite.

7. **potiusquam,** *priusquam, antequam* being unmanageable in metre, are not infrequently broken up into their component words, which moreover admit of being distributed between two clauses so as to balance a sentence better.

8. **icto foedere,** 'by striking a treaty,' abl. absolute. The phrase has its origin in *icere porcum,* &c., referring to the killing of an animal when a treaty was concluded.

9. **praestem:** subj. because *qui = ut ego.*

tutas: see note on I. xxviii. 7.

10. **credentes,** 'in all faith.'

12. **exercere inperium,** 'to make his government a reality.'

13. **rĕlĭcŭis:** another instance of the principle laid down on line 3 above.

una: not merely *quaedam.* There were but few left, of whom this was one. Cp. I. ii. 17, *note.*

BOOK II.

I.

3. For construction, see I. xi. 14, *note*.
per te, 'yourself.'

4. **forte:** of coincidences, not accidents in any other sense. See Vocabulary.

5. **est deductus,** 'arrived.'

6. **rettulit retro:** not a repetition: without *retro* the phrase would only necessarily have implied stopping, with *retro* it implies retreating.

7. **placidus:** quasi-adverbial, 'mildly.'
timeas: subj. because (1) *quod* has the sense of *cur*, or (2) that of *ut id*; in either case consequence is implied.

8. **et:** we must say, 'and *added*.'

9. **tergore,** 'the skin,' not 'the back,' nor, as good commentators explain, 'the carcass.'
The lion does not apportion any share, but, with the magnanimity of the King of beasts, tears open the carcass to make it easy for the traveller to take as much as he will, and then retires into the forest, partly to remove any cause of fear, partly to leave the field open and free from an ungenerous supervision.

12. **est:** emphatically placed: 'the truth remains, that greed is rich and modesty poor.'

II.

1. **utcumque** would require a verb of its own, if the sense were fully expressed.

2. **ament, amentur,** 'let them love or be loved.' For the omission of *et* or *aut* between the two verbs, we find many parallels.

6. **dum volunt:** see on I. xxiv. 9.

7. **homini** = *ei*. Cp. *fero* in II. i. 6, and *ferum*, I. xii. 9.

8. **putaret:** subj. because *qui* = *cum is*.

9. **repente factus est,** 'awoke to find himself.'

10. **puella,** 'the *young* woman.' So frequently, without any reference to marriage.

III.

1. **vehementis.** Probably the Romans derived this word from *veho + mens.* But passages like this suggest that the true derivation may be *mens* and the *vē-* which appears in *vecors, vesanus.* The shorter spelling, sometimes found, *vemens,* supports this derivation.

2. **malefico:** dative.

3. **quod** = 'which.'

6. **scierint:** fut. perf.

IV.

1. **in sublimi quercu,** 'in the top of an oak,' like *in summa quercu.* This is settled by the subsequent *in media, ad imam*: and being settled for this passage, settles in turn the meaning of *celsa arbore,* I. xiii. 4.

8. **quod,** 'whereas.' But the word would not actually appear in a similar passage of English. We should probably be content to represent its force by a 'well' when we reached the words *quercum vult evertere,* or perhaps by the pause, which is conveyed by a dash in writing.

9. **aprum.** Note the gender, and remember that in Latin (to some extent also in French and German) it is the *word* which has gender, often without reference to the thing signified.

11. **sensibus:** of the eagle.

12 **setosae suis:** from Virgil, who was already a classic when Phaedrus wrote.

14. **simul** = *simul ac.*

cum tenero grege. In Germany and other parts of the Continent a wild sow with her litter is a common object of dread to the farmer whose potato-fields and other crops lie near a forest.

16. Tr. *postquam* first in the sentence.

20. **toto die.** Extent of space or time is expressed as a rule by the accusative. But when *totus* is employed, the ablative (with or without *in*) is frequently substituted.

23. **quid multa?** supply *dicam,* why (say) much? = 'in short.'

suis: the possessive.

24. **praebuĕrunt:** shortened, like *tulĕrunt* and *stetĕrunt* in Virgil, and *laesĕrunt,* III. ii. 19 (omitted in this Selection).

25. **homŏ**: see I. xxi. 4.

quantum . . . concinnet: dependent question after *documentum habere* in the next line: this accounts for the subjunctive.

V.

2. **occupata in otio,** &c., 'busy where there is nothing to do, panting for no reward, taking vast trouble and accomplishing nothing, a burden to themselves and an offence to their neighbours.' Each phrase contains a contrast and a little surprise.

5. **si tamen,** 'if indeed,' *tamen* being used for an unusual purpose: as a rule *tamen* opposes the main clause to its preceding main clause, or a dependent clause to a dependent clause, but here its force is solely within the dependent clause: there is, moreover, an omission of the thought to which it belongs, the sense being 'if, though the supposition may not be realized.'

7. **Caesar Tiberius.** This reverse in the order of a person's name is common in Latin after the best period.

8. **Misenensem**: see Index of Proper Names, *Misenum.*

10. **prospectat, respicit**: the point of view being, as Siebel points out, fixed from Rome.

12. **linteo Pelusio**: descriptive abl. with *tunica.*

14. **perambulante.** Avenues of plane or lime-trees, as well as alleys between the clipt hedges, were common in the more extensive gardens.

viridia, 'shrubberies.' Closely-clipt hedges of box, yew, cypress, and other evergreens; beds of acanthus, rows of fruit-trees, especially vines, trunks of trees, covered with ivy, trees and shrubs tied, twisted, or cut into the figures of animals, ships, letters, &c., would all be usual in a Roman garden: whilst the actual flower-beds, with their box-borders, were spoken of as a *viridarium.*

15. **alveolo**: not a regular instrument for the purpose, but an ineffectual and rather absurd substitute, as the diminutive shows.

16. **iactitans**: making a great show of his attention.

18. **xystum.** The *xystus* may be either (1) a portion of the garden laid out in flower-beds, or (2) one of the avenues or alleys described above. In this passage the second is the more probable meaning.

19. **hominem** = *eum.*

rem intellegit, 'grasps the situation.'

20. **is ut putavit,** &c., describes the expectations of the slave. He had a vague hope of reward.

boni: gen. with *nescio quid.* Cp. I. xii. 15.

23. **tanta maiestas ducis:** abstr. for concrete. See Appendix. Here also the figure is not without its force. A fine phrase adds point to the solemnity with which the Imperial jest was conveyed.

25. **maioris:** more usually *pluris.*

alapae: that is, practically, freedom. The oldest process of liberating a slave, that of the strict *manumissio*, took the form of a mock trial. The lictor laid a rod (*festuca*) upon the slave's head, asserting, after an ancient formula, that the man was free. The master, holding the slave, pronounced the words *hunc hominem liberum volo*, turned him round, and let him go. The magistrate then pronounced him free. *Alapae* in the present passage refers to one of the two acts of gentle violence, that of the lictor or that of the master, the latter according to the common explanation.

Cave.—From what does *veneunt* come?

VI.

1. **munitus:** specially of material defences, while *tutus* is of defence in general.

3. The order for translation is *quicquid vis et nequitia oppugnant, (id) ruit.*

5. **corpus** = *sese.*

6. **condita,** 'thus hidden.'

10. **nequiquam,** 'and nothing will come of it.'

11. **promissa parte,** 'when (the eagle) had promised her a share.'

12. **ab astris:** picturesque for a great height.

13. **vescatur:** subj. because *qua* = *ut ea.*

15. **magistrae:** an excellent passage for observing the true meaning of this word, which is that of 'teacher,' not 'mistress' in the usual sense. The latter is of course *domina* or *hera.*

large divisit dapem: cp. II. iv. 24, above. 'Gave a bountiful share of the banquet.'

17. **inpar,** 'not a match for.'

It is possible that in this Fable, current in Greece during the fifth century B.C., we have the origin of the well-known story of the Greek Tragedian Aeschylus who, after his retire-

ment from Athens in disgust, took up his residence at Gela in Sicily, and there, it is said, was killed in the year 456 by an eagle, which, mistaking his bare head for a stone, as he walked by the sea, let fall a tortoise upon it for the purpose of our Fable. That eagles and other birds of prey do practise this device, is affirmed by accurate observers.

VIII.

2. **venatorum:** subjective genitive, 'from the hunters.'

5. **hic,** 'hereupon.' *latenti,* after *inquit* supplied.

6. **ultro ad necem cucurreris,** 'you have rushed to your own destruction.' Although *ultro* must not be derived from *volo,* it comes often very near to the meaning of 'voluntarily.'

cucurreris, commiseris: subj. because *qui* signifies 'since you.'

9. **occasione . . . data,** 'when I get a chance.'

10. 'Night in its turn succeeds to the hours of day.'

11. **frondem:** for 'fodder,' not 'bedding.' On a Roman farm of sufficient size there would be a man (*frondator*) whose occupation it was, at the right season, to strip the leaves of the vine and other trees to which these were trained, such as the elm, primarily in the interest of the grape-crop, but partly to provide food for the cattle.

ideo, 'on that account.' Even his work, which takes him right among the cattle, does not enable him to see what lies close at hand.

14. **nec ille,** 'neither does he.' The *vilicus,* though in authority as foreman, is only a slave.

15. **quietis,** 'for their silence': the adjective contains an implied reason.

16. **praestiterint:** subj. because *quod* introduces the assigned reason.

17. **salvum te cupimus.** The participle or adj. without *esse* is common after *cupio* and *volo* in familiar Latin. So in English. 'We wish him dead.' 'I wish myself well out of this scrape.' There may be some 'factitive' force.

quidem . . . sed: like μὲν . . . δέ in Greek.

20. **cena.** The master has been dining out. Though the *cena* takes place long before sunset, upon festal occasions wine would be taken afterwards, and the entertainment might be prolonged to an indefinite hour of the evening.

21. **quia,** as usual, gives the reason as it presents itself to the mind, 'with a feeling that.'

22. **praesepe** is an enclosure for animals, not specially the *bovile*. (Siebel thinks that line 21 is an insertion, and that the master is on a general round of inspection, not suggested by any immediate motive.)

frondis: as in line 11. The master complains of three things, (1) insufficiency of fodder, (2) lack of bedding, (3) want of cleanliness.

23. **desunt.** Perhaps the bedding had been pushed away to cover the stag.

24. **quantum,** 'how much?' implying 'how little!'

laboris: gen. after *quantum*.

25. **alta** gives the reason for their being observed. Cp. *quietis*, line 15.

27. **praedam,** 'venison.'

28. **videre plurimum,** 'sees furthest.'

BOOK III.

I.

1. **amphoram**: a two-handled earthenware vessel, made in various sizes and shapes, used for storing wine after the first year; in content, roughly a small cask.

2. The order is *quae adhuc spargeret iocundum odorem Falerna faece*.

5. **dicam**: future.

7. 'He who knows me will guess the application.'

But to us the application is highly puzzling, just becaue we know so little. Perhaps Book III is being depreciated, only to exalt Books I and II. If, however, those books had by this time been republished with omissions (which is perhaps to be inferred from the Prologue to Book III), a likely explanation is that it is the superiority of the earlier and unabridged edition which is being asserted. What remained was good, but what had been there how much better!

V.

2. **quidam petulans,** 'an ill-conditioned fellow.'

3. **tanto . . . melior** (es), 'good for you.'

4. **prosecutus**: *prosequor* is to accompany a friend to the door, or an honoured personage to the forum, &c.: so that the

force here is that Aesop respectfully added some words as he parted from his friend who threw the stone. It is, of course, ironical.

mehercule: three syllables, by synizesis.

8. **persuasus**: see note on I. viii. 7.

9. **audaciam**: see Appendix A.

10. **cruce**, 'upon the cross.' But the ablative is instrumental.

The retribution was a savage one. But we have to remember that human life is little valued by the ancients, and suffering lightly regarded. A Roman mistress would readily have her maid flogged for a trifling error in the toilet.

VII.

3. **salutatum invicem**, 'for mutual greeting.' *Saluto* is not intransitive: an object is implied in the adverb *invicem*, which is equivalent to the Ciceronian *inter se*.

7. 'The same terms are open to you.'

8. **si . . . potes**, 'if you can bring yourself to.'

9. **quod?** 'and what is that like?' Both *qui* and *quis* are interrogative: but, *quis* asks for the name, *qui* for the character.

ut sis: *not* purpose, but the explanation of *officium*, 'I mean that,' or 'that is to say, if.'

10. **et** belongs in sense to the beginning of the line. It does not connect *a furibus* with *noctu*, which would make unsatisfactory sense, and would also be an inaccurate expression, since conjunctions ought to connect like with like, not a substantive with an adverb.

11. **nunc**, 'as things are at present.'

nives imbresque: plural because he is frequently so exposed.

12. **asperam vitam**, 'a life of hardship.'

14. **satiari**: middle, as in I. xxvi. 9.

16. **a catena**. This use of *a* does not quite replace the ablative of cause, and is easily distinguished from the ablative of instrument. It has the effect of an ablative of cause, where the cause is a little remote from present observation. Tr. 'from.'

19, 20. **luce, crepusculo**: abl. of time.

qua visum est, vagor. When the perfect is thus used, followed by the present, *qua* has the sense of 'wherever.' So, in past time, the pluperfect and the imperfect.

21. **ultro**: without my having the trouble to seek it.

22. **iactant.** A noun of multitude takes a plural verb if the thought of number is prominent.

23. **quisque**: not every, but any, particular person. Cp. V. v. 6.

25. **est animus** (**tibi**), 'you have a mind.'

27. **liber . . . mihi**: at my own disposal, my own master: ethic dative.

ut: with the consequence that, or, as we should say, with the condition that: more common, however, with a preceding *ita*.

IX.

1. 'Friends are common, true ones rare.'

3. **adsequar**: fut. indic.

4. **absolvar**: pres. subj., *dummodo = if only* 'I be freed (from odium).' Phaedrus evidently takes the misfortunes alluded to in the Introduction seriously: otherwise he would not think of death as the possible outcome of his literary offences. He also takes himself seriously, as most authors do: else he would not imply a comparison to Socrates. There is no doubt an actual point of contact: it lies in their both incurring odium by exposing the foibles of mankind.

4. **cinis**, 'when dead'; in apposition to *ego*.

5. **nesciŏ**: Comp. I. xxi. 4, *note*.

6. 'Does a man like you build so confined a dwelling?'

XII.

2. Observe another simple instance of the figure 'chiasmus,' in which a contrast is made more effective by reversing the order of the words in the second clause, so that the clauses read, 1. verb, 2. substantive; 1. substantive, 2. verb.

3. 'How precious a thing thou art, to lie in an unbecoming situation!'

6. **quod** has the effect of binding together the sentence as far as *cibus*, so that it can be used as one subject to the verb *potest*. 'The fact that I have found thee . . . can . . .'

8. An author who could pen this moral was conscious of his own merits.

XIII.

4. 'With an admirable knowledge of both classes.'

5. **legem**, 'instructions.'

7. **plane** qualifies *dubium*.

8. **religio . . . mea,** 'I, sworn to do justice'; abstract for concrete.

inprudens: semi-participial.

9. **opus:** what you produce, namely, honey and comb.

11. **horum:** antecedent to *quis* = *quibus*.

14. For the distinction between *quis* and *qui* interrogative, see on III. vii. 9.

17. **pactam . . . fidem** means their bargain, which can only be an undertaking to submit to the umpire's decision. It is clear enough that the *fuci* intended are those who made a false claim to the credit of Phaedrus' work. But we do not know in what sense such persons, whoever they were, consented to refer the question to an umpire.

XIV.

1. **puerorum in turba,** 'in a crowd of noisy children.' So *turba* in I. ii. 20 of the noisy frogs.

2. **ludentem . . . nucibus.** Various games were played with nuts, one of which, played also with coins and other small objects, is called *par inpar ludere*, or the game of 'odd and even.' One player guesses how many are concealed in the other player's hand.

3. **simul** = *simul ac* and governs *sensit*.

4. 'Ready to laugh at others, but not so ready to be mocked himself.' For *derisor* in apposition to *senex*, see note on I. Prol. 1. *auctor*.

6. **sapiens:** vocative.

9. **victor sophus:** like *derisor . . . senex* above.

XVIII.

1. **Iunonem,** his patron. The peacock is Juno's bird.

2. **luscinii.** The fem. form *luscinia* is the usual one.

tribuerit: subj. because *quod* gives the assigned reason.

3. **illum esse:** dropping into Oratio Obliqua, since *indigne ferens* is equivalent to a verb of saying.

6. **vincis:** not intransitive: an object is easily supplied. Cp. III. vii. 3, *note*. Observe 'chiasmus' again.

8. **pictis,** 'enamelled': **gemmeam,** 'full of jewelled eyes.'

9. **quo mi . . . mutam speciem.** Some verb is understood, so as to introduce the accusative, probably *dedisti*. The construction is well established, though in several of the well-

known instances an ablative, which is also admissible, is now substituted by the commentators.

quo = to what end? **mi** for *mihi*.

10. **partes,** usually explained as a stage metaphor: but the simple meaning, 'shares,' is sufficient, and harmonizes best with *dotibus*.

11. Notice a more sustained 'chiasmus.' With *forma* &c. supply the necessary verb from *datae sunt*.

12. In augury the *corvus* is fortunate on the right, on the left the *cornix*. But to the Romans the left is the lucky side in augury, a fact usually explained by saying that their augurs turn towards the South, and therefore have the region of the rising sun on that side. Therefore the *cornix* is in a sense the lucky bird, since it is lucky when seen in the usual place of lucky omens: the *corvus* is in a sense unlucky, because it is so, when seen in the place assigned to lucky omens.

15. **recidat** is a better spelling than *reccidat*. In the present stem the prefix is simply *rĕ-*, which the poets lengthen at times in the emphatic syllable of the foot.

BOOK IV.

I.

4. **Galli.** See Vocabulary of Proper Names.

quaestus. For the plural see on I. i. 8 *haustus*.

7. **tympana:** for the worship of Cybele.

8. **delicio:** instrumental ablative. *Delicium*, *delicius*, and *delicia* are all found: but the plural *deliciae* is most usual.

10. **securum fore,** 'would have nothing to fear.' See on I. ix. 9.

II.

2. **veloces,** 'nimble.'

5. 'Met with her death-squeeze.'

6. **et,** also.

7. **aliquot secutis,** 'when several had followed.'

10. **sic . . . ut . . . es,** 'so truly as thou art.' The good wish is made to depend upon the genuineness of the appearance. I give you good wishes, but only upon condition that you

are what you seem: otherwise my wishes are not good. Since the mouse sees through the trick, this is equivalent to a curse.

Compare carefully *ut non sim*, III. vii. 27, marking the different force of the subjunctive and the indicative.

valeas, 'fare thee well.'

III.

1. **famē**: 5th declension form. Cp. *plebes* IV. vi. 13.

5. The order is (*ii*) *qui elevant verbis* (*ea*) *quae non possunt facere*.

6. **debebunt**, 'it will be their duty.' **exemplum**, 'as an example.'

IV.

1. **quo**. The antecedent is *vadum*. The subject to *turbavit* is *aper*.

2. **dum . . . volutat**. For *dum* with a present tense, where the main verb is past, cp. I. xxiv. 10, *note*. The subject of *turbavit* is *aper*.

3. **sonipes**: see Appendix B.

5. **redīt**: perfect.

6. **locutus**: supply *esse*, 'he is said to have spoken thus.'

13. **laedi, dedi**: usually taken after *admonebit* in the sense of *ut laedamur, ut dedamur*. If however *admonebit* has its regular construction, we translate 'that to be injured without reprisal is better than to place oneself in another's power.'

VI.

2. **et in tabernis**, 'even in the taverns,' where only subjects of a kind to suit the popular taste would find a place. These would be of two kinds, the gross, and those which depicted some familiar story. Both are to be found at this moment on the walls of a tavern at Pompeii, preserved intact from the very days of Phaedrus.

5. **cornua**. Reichel's investigations seem to show that the Homeric heroes, in the helmet they wore, might be said to 'bind horns to their brows,' as the mice do in this Fable.

7. **haberent**. The subject is *milites*.

9, 10. Mock-tragic. 'Of these did the victor with devour-

ing fang make sacrifice, and in the hellish cavern of wide-opening maw engulfed them.'

12. **magnitudo principum:** another of the cases treated in Appendix A.

13. **plebes:** 5th declension. Cp. *fame* IV. iii. 1.

VIII.

1. **mordaciorem,** 'a better biter.'

4. **siqua res esset cibo,** 'to see if there was anything to eat,' with the hope that there might be something. This use of *si* should be carefully distinguished from true conditionals. *cibo*: dat. of purpose.

IX.

3. **inscia:** through not knowing the ground: *imprudens* would have been through lack of precaution.

4. **altiore,** 'which was higher (than herself).'

10. **barbatus:** see Appendix B. Here perhaps the epithet suggests old-fashioned simplicity. The Romans ceased to wear the beard for three centuries B.C., and Juvenal remarks (4. 103) *facile est barbato imponere regi*, 'it is easy to impose upon a bearded king.'

vulpecula, 'the nimble-witted fox.'

X.

This Fable is referred to by several other writers. Of these Persius has either received a slightly different version, or else he corrects an inconsistency in this: for he allows one wallet only, which each man carries on his back, containing his own faults. It is obvious that the same faults cannot be in two places at once.

XIX.

2. **sustulit.** The man treats the viper like a child. A new-born Roman child is laid at the father's feet, who by taking it up acknowledges the babe as his own, for which *tollere* is the term used.

3. **sinu,** 'in his bosom': but the abl. is instrumental.

4. **refecta est,** 'revived.'

5. **hanc,** 'her.'

6. **inprobis.** How to be distinguished from *malis*? Consult the vocabulary, and the note on I. viii. 1.

BOOK V.

PROLOGUE.

2. **iam pridem**: for instance in the Prologues to Books I, II, III, and the Epilogue to Book II, all probably belonging to our writer's earlier life, though not to the same period of it. See Introduction, § 1.

3. **auctoritatis gratia,** 'for the sake of a great name.

5. **operibus**: dative.

8, 9. 'So true it is that carping envy shows far more favour to a counterfeit antiquity than to good work of the present day.'

II.

6. **cĕdo**: see Vocabulary.

7. **quos,** 'what manner of men,' from the interrogative *qui*.

8. **vellem adiuvisses**, 'I could wish you had helped.' The imperfect implies that the thing wished is not realized, the pluperfect that the opportunity is now past.

saltem with *istis verbis*; **modo,** 'a little while ago.'

9. **vera existimans**: 'because I thought them true,' *vera* being a predicate.

10. **conde** bears a somewhat different sense with *ferrum* and with *linguam*, by a common figure called *zeugma*, or yoking. The two objects are as two animals, united by one yoke, the verb. 'Now stow away your tongue and sword—the one as useless as the other.'

11. **ignorantes.** The idea is the same as that of I. xi. 14, and I. xiv. 2.

12. **quantis fugias viribus**: ironical, 'what mettle you show in running away.'

13. **quam**: of degree; for *credendum* is equivalent in sense to an adjective, 'how impossible it is to believe in your valour.'

15. **secunda**: originally the present participle of *sequor*, so that *re secunda* makes an ablative absolute (cp. *secundo flumine*, *vento secundo*, *&c.*), and (*re*) *dubia* makes another.

fugax, '(is) inclined to run away.' Words in *-ax* express tendency, and are derived from verbs.

Falstaff in Shakespeare's Henry IV gives an instance of this kind of valour.

V.

1. **pravo favore,** 'through misguided enthusiasm.

2. **pro iudicio stant,** 'stand up in defence of. . . .'

erroris sui: an unusual genitive, similar to *naturae* in l. 33. A descriptive genitive is of course common, but requires an adjective in agreement with the substantive placed in the genitive: here there is none, as *sui* is merely a possessive pronoun. Most likely *erroris* is a genitive of origin, 'the judgment which their error sanctions.'

3. 'are driven by visible fact to regret it.'

4 **ludos.** The public entertainments of which we read most at Rome were official, and presided over by a magistrate. But families and even individuals at times gave them, to celebrate a birth, a marriage, a funeral, or some other special occasion. These, like the official games, would be either in the circus or (as here) in the theatre.

6. **quisque:** anybody, not, as usual, each person. Cp. III. vii. 23.

The order is *ut quisque ostenderet (eam) novitatem quam posset (ostendere)*.

7. **certamina:** translates the Greek ἀγῶνες.

12. **turbam:** a jostling multitude, throng. Cp. I. ii. 20; III. xiv. 1.

15. **ipsa fecit,** 'sufficed to procure.'

16. **sinum:** the folds of his *pallium* above the breast. Cp. the 'neuk' of a Highlander's plaid.

17. **sua:** i.e. *voce.*

18. **verum:** i.e. *porcellum.*

19. **simul** = *simul ac.*

21. **plausu maximo,** 'with resounding applause.'

prosequuntur: viz. as he leaves the stage.

27. **uterque,** 'the rivals.'

31. **in** = in the case of.

latens, 'undetected.'

32. **vero:** i.e. *porcello*, which is 'dat. of the person affected'

33. **cum,** 'by means of,' perhaps, more exactly, to the accompaniment of. [Caution. This is a rare usage, not found in good prose authors; the invariable construction to be used by beginners is the ablative without a preposition.]

vocem naturae, 'the voice which nature gave.'

VI.

2. **pilis:** abl. of respect.

3. 'So ho!' he cried, 'halves in whatever pelf there is.' *lucri* = gen. after *quodcumque*.

5. **superum** = *superorum*.

6. **carbonem.** There is a Greek proverb *ἄνθρακες ὁ θησαυρός*, meaning that a supposed treasure proved burning embers. In some parts of the Continent (for instance Westphalia), the peasantry still believe that, in the darkness, tiny flames appear over a spot where treasure is concealed, and that the treasure, if dug up without proper incantations, turns to living embers in the hands of the finder.

7. A disappointed man, says Phaedrus, has nothing left him but to complain. The remark seems pointless, unless it has some personal application;—for instance to the critics, who are much in the writer's mind when he writes Book V. See Introduction, § 1, p. 3.

X.

1. The order is *cum canis fortis adversus omnes veloces feras semper satis fecisset domino.*

3. **annis ingravantibus,** 'as the years pressed heavy on him.'

4. **pugnae,** 'warfare.'

5. **cariosis dentibus:** abl. of cause.

7. **obiurgabat,** 'was beginning to . . .' The following 'but' is gathered from the relative *cui.*

Lacon: the dog's name and description. See Vocabulary.

8. **animus:** supply *meus.*

10. The poet clearly alludes to himself. Philetus is unknown.

The Shakespeare reader will recall Adam's reply in *As You Like It* when his young master reviled him as 'Old dog!':

Adam. 'Most true, I have lost my teeth in your service.'

EXERCISES

I.

(See p. 1, Fable I, ll. 7, 10; II, l. 11.)

1. Six years ago we asked Jupiter for a king.
2. The frogs will ask for a king.
3. Two days ago a wolf and a lamb came to this river.
4. You asked for a man to write fables.
5. How can the king do this?
6. How could the lamb do what the wolf complained of?
7. We asked for a king to rule us.
8. He was born fourteen years ago.
9. How can we oppress the innocent?
10. How could you ask Jupiter for a king to rule you three years ago?

II.

(See p. 14, No. V, l. 6; p. 16, No. X, ll. 5 and 10.)

1. When the booty had been divided (*abl. abs.*) the lion spoke.

2. When he had lost the food (*the food having been lost*) the dog wanted to snatch the booty from (his) friend.
3. I believe that he stole this.
4. We believe that we have lost what we sought.
5. He believes that there is a lion in the wood.
6. When the sparrow had been killed the hawk seized another bird.
7. He says that he is not judge.
8. I believe you have lost what you sought.
9. They said that the hawk had seized a sparrow.
10. The cow said that when the booty had been divided the lion took the first share.

III.

(See p. 18, No. XII, ll. 3, 4, 8.)

1. The stag had seen his image in the water.
2. The dogs began to fly over the plain.
3. He believes that the dogs have killed the stag.
4. Three days ago a stag was resting by this spring.
5. When he had drunk the water he began to tear-in-pieces the dog.
6. When we had praised the stag's horns, we began to hunt.
7. The stags wanted to avoid the dogs.
8. When they had rested by the river, they began to run across the plain.
9. You saw your image in the water.
10. They said that they had seen a stag by the house.

IV.

(See p. 20, No. XIV, ll. 7, 13; p. 21, No. XV, ll. 2, 9.)

1. He pretended to pour water.
2. We had ordered the man to drink water.
3. Having summoned a council, the king ordered the man to come.
4. I know nothing except the man's name.
5. What does it matter to you (*sing.*) whom you serve?
6. What does this matter to us?
7. I say that this does not (*say not*, use *nego*) matter to me.
8. You ordered us to run-away.
9. The old men pretend that they have changed nothing except their name.
10. When the men have been summoned what does it matter to you who speaks first?

V.

(See p. 24, No. XXII, ll. 4, 6, 8; No. XXIII, ll. 5-8.)

1. I am striving to do this for your sake.
2. He wishes to prevent (*praecludo*) you from doing this.
3. Take care (*caveo*) not to do this for my sake.
4. Do not give bread to a thief
5. Do not say that.
6. He asked us not to go.
7. Do not ask him to come.
8. We wish to prevent you from going.
9. The dog took care that (his) master should not see.
10. Do not prevent the dog from barking.

VI.

(See p. 26, No. XXV, l. 4; p. 28, No. XXX, l. 4.)

1. A crocodile seized the dog while-drinking.
2. The king asks you why you do this.
3. We saw a dog sitting by the river.
4. We asked the man why he had seized the bull.
5. They gave him food while-he-ran (*partic.*).
6. The frogs watched the battle of the bulls.
7. They had seized the man while watching the battle.
8. We will ask him why he is watching us.
9. He gave the fox to the barking dogs.
10. I asked why he said this.

VII.

(See p. 30, No. I, ll. 6, 7; p 33, No. VI, l. 11.)

1. When he saw the man he ran across the field.
2. There is no reason to fear.
3. When you saw the crocodile there was no reason to fear.
4. He advised him to go.
5. We advised them to hide the tortoise in the house.
6. The traveller asked for a part of the booty.
7. They will advise the traveller to make-for (*seek*) the woods.
8. The travellers saw an eagle sitting on a rock.
9. The cow has carried off the booty after dividing the skin (*abl. abs.*).
10. You advised me to carry off the booty.

VIII.

(See p. 36, No. V, ll. 2, 5; p. 37, No. VII, l. 1.)

1. Some one has hit master with a stone.
2. I can show you where you can get the book from.
3. He explained how pleasant freedom was.
4. Do not ask who hit you with the stone.
5. I will show you how short the fable is.
6. They will tell us where they come from.
7. The king asked who the man was.
8. Whom did you see sitting by the spring?
9. I ask whom you have seen sitting by the spring.
10. They briefly explain how brave the guard is.

IX.

(See p. 42, No. I, ll. 6, 8, 9, 10; p. 43, No. IV, l. 2)

1. The donkey died of the blows.
2. We asked what he had done.
3. We think that the horse died of (hard) work.
4. The king will die of the disease.
5. While we sought help, the enemy returned.
6. While the donkey was dying, the man returned.
7. I asked what the king had said.
8. While the weasel was running, the mouse threw-away the food.
9. Do not ask what the king is doing.
10. We think that the master will be safe.

X.

(See p. 44, No. VI, l. 7; p. 46, No. IX, ll. 8–9. Words in *italics* to be rendered by relative and subjunctive.)

1. The soldiers have a standard *to follow.*
2. We wish to have a king *to follow.*
3. The water is so (*ita*) bad that we cannot drink it.
4. They have no water *to drink.*
5. The standard was so small that the soldiers could not see it.
6. They left the goat stuck (*sticking*) in the well.
7. The serpent was so foolish that it bit a file!
8. The well is so deep that the goat cannot get-out.
9. I will give it a file *to bite.*
10. The book is so easy that he can understand it.

XI.

(See p. 48, No. I, l. 2; p. 49, No. V, l. 17; p. 51, No. X, l. 10.)

1. We have paid you all-that (*whatever*) we owed.
2. He said that he could imitate a pig.
3. I see why you have written this.
4. We know why you are carrying that pig.
5. He knows why you have not paid.
6. They do not see why the dog drops the prey.
7. We will pay the judge all that we owe.
8. We see why he has blamed the man.
9. The huntsman knows why the dog is beginning to grow-feeble.
10. I do not see why he raises applause.

XII.

Recapitulatory.

1. He began to grow-feeble ten years ago.
2. I believe that a pig grunts when its ear is pulled (*abl. abs.*).
3. When (*cum*) the stag was drinking, the huntsman was coming across the field.
4. What will it matter to me whom I serve?
5. We ask why they said this.
6. The king advises you to go.
7. You hit a boy with a stone.
8. The boy will not die of the blow.
9. The soldiers will have a leader to follow.
10. I have seen the king sitting by the river.

APPENDIX A.

The use of an *abstract noun instead of the concrete* is characteristic of Phaedrus' style. The following list gives the more striking cases:

I. ii. 2 libertas.
,, licentia.
iii. 16 tua calamitas.
iv. 5 aviditas.
v. 11 inprobitas.
viii. 8 colli longitudo.
xiii. 12 corvi stupor.

II. i. 12 aviditas.
,, pudor.

II. iv. 26 credulitas.
v. 23 maiestas.

III. v. 9 audaciam.
xiii. 8 religio mea.

IV. vi. 12 magnitudo principum.

V. Prol. 9 invidia.

APPENDIX B.

The following list of *synonyms to avoid repetition* does not aim at completeness. Most of the cases treated under Appendix A might be added to it.

I. i. 6 laniger.
xi. 6 auritulus.
xii. 9 ferum.
xvii. 8 bidens.
xxvi. 11 peregrinam volucrem.
xxxi. 5 raptor.
6 genus inerme.

II. i. 6 fero.

II. vi. 5 cornea domo.
12 duram corticem.
viii. 14 ferus.

IV. iv. 2 sonipes.
,, fero.
ix. 10 barbatus.
,, vulpecula.

V. x. 7 Lacon.

APPENDIX C.

Middle use of passive forms:

I.	ii.	4 conspiratis.
	ii.	8 insuetis.
	xx.	5 rupti.
	xxi.	3 defectus.
	xxiv.	10 rupto.
I.	xxvi.	9 satiatur.
III.	vii.	14 satiari.
IV.	v.	13 dedi.
	vi.	4 recepti.

VOCABULARY

The quantity is marked only when the syllable is long.

a *or* **ab,** *prep. with abl.*, (1) from; (2) by; (3) in consequence of (III. vii. 16).
abdo, -dere, -didi, -ditum, *v. a.*, hide, withdraw.
abeo, -īre, -īvi *or* -ii, -itum, *v. n.* (ab + eo), go away, depart, make off, get off (I. viii. 3).
abicio, -ere, -iēci, -iectum, *v. a.* (ab + iacio), throw away; abicere se, throw oneself down (IV. ii. 4).
absolvo, -ere, -vi, -ūtum, *v. a.*, acquit.
abstuli, *perf. of* aufero.
āc, *conj.*, and.
accēdo, -ere, -cessi, -cessum, *v. n.* (ad + cedo), (1) approach, come up; (2) be added.
accessus, -us, *m.*, means of approach.
accipio, -ere, -cēpi, -ceptum, *v. a.* (ad + capio), (1) receive, take; (2) hear; (3) regard.
accipiter, -tris, *m.*, hawk.
accurro, -ere, -cucurri *and* -curri, -cursum, *v. n.* (ad + curro), run up.
ācer, -cris, -cre, *adj.*, fierce.
acerbus, -a, -um, *adj.*, unripe, sour, disagreeable.
ad, *prep. with acc.*, to, at, by; with a view to, in relation to.
adclāmo, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. n.* (ad + clamo), call out at, call out.
adeo, *adv.*, to such an extent, in very truth (*with emphasis upon the word immediately preceding*).
adeptus, *part. of* adipiscor.
adfecto, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.* (*freq.* adficio), aspire after.
adfectus, -us, *m.*, emotion.
adfero, -ferre, attuli, adlātum, *v. a.* (ad + fero), bring to.
adficio, -ere, -fēci, -fectum, *v. a.* (ad + facio), affect, visit with; malo adficere, visit with punishment.
adfirmo, -are, -avi, -atum,

v. a. (ad + firmo), affirm, assert.

adflictus, *part. of* adfligo.

adflīgo, -ere, -xi, -ctum, *v. a.*, dash to the ground, cast down.

adhūc, *adv.*, still.

adicio, -ere, -iēci, -iectum, *v. a.* (ad + iacio), add.

adipiscor, -i, adeptus, *v. a.*, gain possession of.

ādiūtor, -oris, *m.* (adiuvo), confederate.

ādiuvo, -are, -iūvi, -iūtum, *v. a.* (ad + iuvo), help.

adlicio, -ere, -lexi, -lectum, *v. a.*, attract, encourage.

admīrābilis, -e, *adj.*, to be admired, admired.

admīror, -ari, -atus, *v. a. and n.*, (ad + miror), admire, marvel.

admoneo, -ēre, -ui, -itum, *v. a.* (ad + moneo), put in mind of, instruct, warn.

adnato, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. n.* (ad + nato), swim to, swim up.

adparatus, -us, *m.* (ad + paro), preparation, apparatus.

adpeto, -ere, -petīvi *or* -petii, -petītum, *v. a.* (ad + peto), try to reach, try to gain, covet; dente adpetere, bite at (IV. viii. 1).

adquīro, -ere, -sīvi, -sītum (ad + quaero), obtain, secure, gain.

adripio, -ere, -ripui, -reptum, *v. a.* (ad + rapio), seize, fasten on; sibi adripere, take to oneself.

adscrībo, -ere, -scripsi, -scriptum, *v. a.* (ad + scribo), write upon, entitle, apply to, appoint, enter (*in accounts*) against.

adsequor, -i, -secūtus, *v. dep. a.* (ad + sequor), follow so as to catch, catch, overtake, win.

adsigno, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.*, (1) present, assign (*from assigning land*); (2) set down to (*from keeping accounts*).

adsilio, -īre, -silui, -sultum (ad + salio, leap), spring to.

adsuesco, -ere, -suēvi, -suētum, *v. a. and n.*, (1) accustom (*part.* adsuētus; (2) become accustomed (*perf.* adsuēvi, IV. viii. 7).

adsuētus, *part. of* adsuesco.

adtendo = attendo.

adtestor, -ari, -testatus, *v. dep. a.* (ad + testor), bear witness to.

adtingo = attingo.

advenio, -ire, -vēni, -ventum, *v. n.* (ad + venio), arrive (*esp. of time*).

adversus, *prep. with acc.*, against.

adversus, -a, -um, *part. of* adverto, turned to, adverse.

advoco, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.* (ad + voco), call to, call in.

aedes, -is, *f.* (*sing.*, temple), *pl*, house.

aegrē, *adv.* (aeger), with difficulty.

aequē, *adv.* (aequus), equally, in like manner.

aequus, -a, -um, *adj.*, even, equal for all, impartial, just; aequus animus, contentment, resignation.

Aesōpus, -i, *m.*, a Phrygian

slave, who lived about 570 B.C., under various Greek masters, till at last Iadmōn the Samian set him free: composed animal stories, not at first reduced to writing. He is regarded as the Father of Fable. *See further in the Introduction*, §§ 7 and 8.

aestuo, -are, -avi, -atum, *v.n.* (aestus), be hot.

aetas, -atis, *f.*, time of life, age.

aevum, -i, *n.*, life.

agnosco, -ere, agnōvi, agnitum, *v. a.* (ad + gnosco = nosco), (1) recognize; (2) recognize (*that a thing is so and so*).

agnus, -i, *m.*, lamb.

ago, -ere, ēgi, actum, *v. a. and n.*, (1) bring, drive; (2) do, effect, accomplish, *as* nihil agere, non multum agere; agere gratias, express thanks; *impers.*, agitur de, it is a question of; *imper.*, age, come!

āio, ais, ait, aiunt, *v. n. and a.*, *defective*, say aye, affirm.

alacer, -cris, -cre, *adj.*, attentive, on the alert.

alapa, -ae, *f.*, buffet, slap, box on the ear.

āles, -itis, *adj.* (ala), winged; *quasi-subs.*, winged creature, bird, insect.

aliēnus, -a, -um, *adj.* (alius), belonging to another, other people's.

aliquando, *adv.*, at some time, once, sometimes, at length.

aliquot, *indecl. adj.*, several, some few, some.

alius, -a, -ud, *pron. and adj.*, another, other; *followed by* quam, other than; alii . . . alii, some . . . others.

alligo, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.* (ad + ligo), tie to, tie up.

alter, -a, -um, *pron. and adj.*, ono of two, the other of two, the second (*in a series of more than two*, IV. ii. 6).

alticinctus, -a, -um, *adj.* (altus + cingo), high-girded, with the loins girt up.

altus, -a, -um, *adj.*, high; in alta quercu, high in an oak.

alveolus, -i, *m.* (*dim. of* alveus), small vessel, tub, saucer.

alvus, -i, *m.*, stomach; *pl.*, bee-hive.

ambo, -ae, -o, *num.*, both.

amīcus, -a, -um, *adj.* (amo), friendly; *subs.*, friend.

āmitto, -ere, -mīsi, -missum, *v.a.* (a + mitto), throw away, fail to win, lose.

amo, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.*, love.

amphora, -ae, *f.*, wine-jar.

an, conj., (1) whether (*in single questions*); (2) or (*in second question of a pair, or any of several questions, the first excepted*).

angustus, -a, -um, *adj.*, narrow, limited.

anhēlo, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. n.*, pant, be breathless.

anima, -ae, *f.*, soul, bouquet (*of wine*).

ānimus, -i, *m.*, mind, feeling, heart, desire, goodwill,

disposition, temper, judgment, attention; *pl.*, animi, feelings.

animadverto, -ere, -ti, -sum, *v.a.* (animus + adverto), pay attention to, observe.

annus, -i, *m.*, year; *pl.*, age.

anus, -i, *f.*, old woman.

ante, *prep. with acc., and adv.*, before; *adv., sometimes followed by* quam, *as if comparative* (*cf.* alius), earlier; *hence* ante . . . quam (*like a conjunction*) ere, before.

āntehac (*dissyllable*), *adv.*, formerly.

antidotum, -i, *n.*, (ἀντί + δίδωμι), a thing given to counteract, antidote.

aper, -pri, *m.*, wild boar.

apertus, -a, -um, *adj.* (*part. of* aperio), visible, evident, unmistakable.

apis, *or* -es, -is, *f.*, bee.

appāreo, -ēre, -ui, -itum., *v. n.* (ad + pareo), become evident.

aqua, -ae, *f.*, water.

aquila, -ae, *f.*, eagle.

āra, -ae, *f.*, altar.

arāneum, -i, *n.* (aranea, spider), spider's web.

arbitrium, -i, *n.* (arbiter), judgment, award.

arbor, -oris, *f.*, tree.

arcus, -us, *m.*, bow.

ardelio, -onis, *m.* (ardeo), a busybody, one who burns with zeal.

ardeo, -ēre, -si, -sum, *v. n.*, burn, be alight.

argentum, -i, *n.*, silver; *hence* artistic work in silver, plate.

argūmentum, -i, *n.* (arguo), (1) proof; (2) moral (*of fable*); (3) fable.

arguo, -ere, -ui, -ūtum, *v. a.*, accuse.

ars, -tis, *f.*, art, skill; *abl.*, arte, skilfully; *pl.*, Artes, the Muses.

artifex, -icis, *m.* (ars + facio), producer, artist; artifex laudis, notoriety-hunter.

artus, -us, *m.*, a limb.

artus (*sometimes written* arctus), -a, -um, *adj.*, narrow.

arx, -cis, *f.*, citadel.

as, assis, *m.*, small coin, *in value between a* farthing *and a* halfpenny.

asellus, -i, *m.* (*dim. of* asinus), (1) a young ass; (2) a miserable ass; (3) an ass.

asinus, -i, *m.*, an ass.

asper, -a, -um, *adj.*, rough, sharp, hard, formidable, difficult.

assero, -ere, -ui, -tum, *v. n.*, assert.

astrum, -i, *n.*, star; *pl.*, heaven.

at *or* **ast**, *conj.*, but, on the other hand, contrary to expectation.

Athēnae, -arum, *f.*, the city of Athens, was in early times governed by the family of Cecropidae, afterwards by that of Codrus. In the eighth century B.C. an oppressive oligarchy had obtained sway. About 594 Solon brought in a republican constitution, which for a time so mended matters that it could be referred to (I. ii. 1)

as a state of 'equal laws.' But much misery arose from continual party quarrels: in 560 Pisistratus seized the Acrŏpŏlis, or citadel-hill of Athens, and became tyrant. The results of his government were favourable on the whole, yet the people were never contented, and the republic was restored in B.C. 511.

atque, *conj.*, (1) and (*more emphatic than* et); (2) forthwith; (3) and yet.

ātriensis, -e, *adj.* (atrium), belonging to the hall; *as subs.*, waiter in the hall.

attempto, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.* (ad + tempto), make trial of; *hence* attack.

attendo, -ere, -i, -tum, *v. a.* (ad + tendo), bend (*the mind*) to; *hence* attend.

Attici, -orum, *m.*, the inhabitants of Attica, or of its capital Athens (I. ii. 6).

attingo, -ere, -tigi, -tactum, *v. a.* (ad + tango), get hold of, reach, attain.

auctor, -ris, *m.*, maker, inventor, author.

auctōritas, -atis, *f.*, influence, prestige, weight.

audācia, -ae, *f.* (audax), presumption.

audacter, *adv.* (audax), boldly.

audeo, -ēre, ausus, *v. n.*, dare, be bold, presume.

audio, -ire, -ivi, -itum, *v. a.*, hear, listen to.

aufero, -ferre, abstŭli, ablātum, *v. a.* (au = ab + fero), carry away, carry off, remove, withhold (I. vii. 4).

augeo, -ēre, auxi, auctum, *v. a.*, increase.

augurium, -i, *n.* (augur), power of augury.

aura, -ae, *f.*, breeze; *pl.*, the air, popular applause.

auris, -is, *f.*, an ear, attention, a hearing (*esp. in plural*).

aurītulus, -i, *m.* (*dim. of* auritus, *from* auris), the little creature with the ears.

aut, *conj.*, either, or; aut . . ., aut . . ., either . . ., or . . .

autem, *conj.*, but, whilst (*weaker than* sed *or* at), now (*at the beginning of an explanation*).

auxilium, -i, *n.*, help, relief.

aviditas, -atis, *f.* (avidus), greed.

avidus, -a, -um, *adj.* (aveo), greedy, hungry.

avis, -is, *f.*, a bird.

baiulo, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.* (baiulus, a porter), carry (*of a heavy burden*).

barbātus, -a, -um, *adj.* (barba), bearded; *as a subs.*, the bearded one, *for he-goat.*

beneficium, -i, *n.* (bene + facio), favour, benefit.

benficium = beneficium.

benignitas, -atis, *f.* (benignus), kindness.

bestia, -ae, *f.*, brute, beast, animal.

bibo, -ere, bibi, *v. a.*, drink.

bilinguis, -e, *adj.* (bis + lingua), double-tongued, deceiving.

bīnus, -a, -um, *num. adj.*, (1) two apiece; (2) *with words having no singular*, two.

bis, *num. adv.*, twice, doubly.

bonitas, -atis, *f.* (bonus), excellence.

bonus, -a, -um, *adj.*, good; *quasi-subs.*, bonus, a good man; *neut.*, bonum, good thing, good, good stuff, good fortune, blessing, &c.

bōs, bovis, *m. and f.*, bull, ox, cow.

bovīle, -is, *n.* (bos), cattle-stall.

brevis, -e, *adj.*, short, fleeting; *abl.*, brevi, briefly.

brevitas, -atis, *f.*, brevity.

breviter, *adv.* (brevis), shortly.

bubulcus, -i, *m.* (bos), neat-herd.

caecus, -a, -um, *adj.*, blind, headlong.

caedes, -is, *f.*, beating, killing, fighting, violence, bloodshed, blood.

Caesar Tiberius (more fully Tiberius Claudius Nero Caesar), Emperor of Rome, A.D. 14–37, never lived in the capital after 26 A.D., but retired first to Campania, and lived upon the bay of Naples, then in the island of Capreae, now Capri. He ultimately died in his villa at Mīsēnum. Many dark stories circulated about the vices of his retirement: it is certain that at all periods of his life he had a gift of bitter speech and a deep insight into human nature (II. v).

calamitas, -atis, *f.*, disaster, misfortune.

calceo, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.* (calceus), furnish with shoes.

callidus, -a, -um, *adj.* (calleo), shrewd, crafty.

calumniātor, -oris, *m.* (calumnior), (1) person who makes a false claim; (2) person who brings a false charge, false accuser.

calumnior, -ari, -atus, *v. dep. a.* (calumnia), (1) make a false claim; (2) bring a false charge, criticize captiously, find unfair fault with, cavil at.

calvus, -a, -um, *adj.*, bald; *subs.*, calvus, a bald man.

calx, -cis, *f.*, heel.

camara, -ae, *f.*, vaulted ceiling.

campus, -i, *m.*, plain.

canis, -is, *m. and f.*, dog.

cantus, -us, *m.* (cano), singing, music.

capax, -ācis, *adj.* (capio), capacious.

capella, -ae, *f.* (*dim.*, caper), she-goat.

capillus, -i, *m.*, a hair.

capio, -ere, cēpi, captum, *v. a.*, take, capture, receive, enjoy, captivate, charm, enthral, deceive.

caput, -itis, *n.*, (1) head; (2) life.

carbo, -ōnis, *m.*, charcoal (*dead or burning*).

careo, -ēre, -ui, -itum, *v. n.*, not have, lack, do without.

cariōsus, -a, -um, *adj.* (caries, dry rottenness), rotten, decayed.
caro, -nis, *f.*, flesh, piece of meat.
carpo, -ere, -psi, -ptum, *v. a.*, gather, cull, enjoy, carp at.
cāseus, -i, *m.*, cheese, a cheese.
cāsus, -us, *m.* (cado), fall, *hence* (1) chance; (2) mischance, misfortune.
catēna, -ae, *f.*, chain.
catulus, -i, *m.* (1) young of dog, puppy; (2) young of wild animals, whelps, &c.
cauda, -ae, *f.*, tail.
causa, -ae, *f.*, cause, reason, explanation, pretext, motive; *abl.*, causâ meâ, tuâ, &c., for my, your sake, &c.
cautus, -a, -um, *adj.* (caveo), wary.
caveo, -ēre, cāvi, cautum, *v. n.*, take precautions; *with dat.*, take precautions for, take thought for.
caverna, -ae, *f.* (cavus), a hollow (*as in a tree*).
cavus, -a, -um, *adj.*, hollow; *subs.*, cavum, *also* cavus, a hole.
cēdo, -ere, cessi, cessum, *v. n.*, yield.
cedo, *old imperative,* give me, let me have (V. ii. 6).
celeritas, -atis, *f.* (celer), swiftness, speed.
celeriter, *adv.* (celer), swiftly.
cēlo, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.*, conceal, hide, secrete.
celsus, -a, -um, *adj.*, lofty, uptossed, haughty.
cēna, -ae, *f.*, dinner, supper.
censor, -ōris, *m.* (censeo), *an officer at Rome who had to judge the property and morals of citizens,* censor; *hence* stern critic.
centum, *num. adj. indecl.*, a hundred.
cēra, -ae, *f.*, wax; *pl.*, honeycomb.
cerĕbrum, -i, *n.*, brain.
cerno, -ere, crēvi, crētum, *v. a.*, see clearly, see through.
certāmen, -inis, *n.* (certo), contest.
certātim, *adv.* (certo), emulously, in rivalry, eagerly.
certē, *adv.* (certus), assuredly, at least.
certo, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. n.*, strive, contend.
certus, -a, -um, *adj.*, assured, certain, fixed, stipulated.
cervus, -i, *m.*, stag.
cesso, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. n.* (*freq.*, cēdo), linger, make holiday.
cibus, -i, *m.*, food, meat.
cicōnia, -ae, *f.*, stork.
cieo, -ēre, cīvi, citum, *v. a.*, call up, utter.
cinis, -eris, *m.*, ashes; *hence* a dead person.
circum, *prep. with acc.*, round, round about, in the neighbourhood of; *also adv.*, about.
circumdo, -dare, -dedi, -datum, *v. a.* (circum + do), (1) put round; (2) surround.
cirrus, -i, *m.*, curl; *pl.*, fringe (II. v. 13).
citius, *comp. of* cito, *adv.*

cito, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.* (cieo), cause to move quickly; *hence* summon into court, call.
cito, *adv.* (citus, *swift*), soon; *comp.*, citius, more quickly.
cīvis, -is, *m.*, citizen, fellow-citizen.
cīvitas, -atis, *f.* (civis), (1) body of citizens, population; (2) *the citizens as a body politic*, the state, community.
clāmito, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. n.* (*freq.*, clamo), cry out.
clāmo, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. n.*, make a loud noise, cry out.
clāmor, -ōris, *m.*, crying out, uproar, shout, braying *or* roaring *of an animal*; *pl.*, applause.
claudo, -ere, clausi, clausum, *v. a.*, shut, imprison.
clitellae, -arum, *f.*, pack-saddle, pair of panniers.
coepi, -isse, coeptum (*present tense* coepio *not in best authors*), *v. n.*, begin.
cōgito, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.* (co + agito), think, think out, think to.
cōgo, -ere, coēgi, coactum, *v. a.* (co + ago), drive together, drive hard, compel; coactus fame, hard pressed by hunger.
collum, -i, *n.*, neck, *of mule*, withers.
color, -ōris, *m.*, colour, colouring.
colŭbra, -ae, *f.*, female snake, snake.
columba, -ae, *f.*, dove, pigeon.
comedo, -ere, -ēdi, -ēsum *or* -estum, *v. a.* (con + edo), eat up (*contr. infin.*, comesse, I. xiii. 4, I. xx. 4).
comes, -itis, *m. and f.* (con + eo), companion, comrade, fellow.
cōmis, -e, *adj.*, gentle, kind, attentive.
comminuo, -ere, -ui, -ūtum, *v. a.* (con + minuo), break in pieces, fracture.
committo, -ere, -mīsi, -missum, *v. a.* (con + mitto), place somewhere; *hence* trust, entrust (*dat. of person to whom*).
commodo, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.* (commodus, suitable), cause to fit, lend for convenience, lend.
commūnis, -e, *adj.*, common to, shared by, shared with; *subs.*, commune, common property; in commune, for common use, halves! (V. vi. 3).
commūto, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.* (con + muto), completely change, change.
compello, -ere, -puli, -pulsum, *v. a.* (con + pello), drive together, drive hard, compel (*cf.* cogo).
comperio, -īre, -peri, -pertum, *v. a.*, discover.
compesco, -ere, -ui, *v. a.* (con + pasco), confine, restrain.
compleo, -ēre, -ēvi, -ētum, *v. a.*, completely fill, fill.
comprendo, -ere, -di, -sum, *v. a.* (con + prehendo), apprehend, seize.
comprimo, -ere, -pressi,

-pressum, *v. a.* (con + premo), squeeze hard.
concinno, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.*, arrange so as to work in harmony, organize, contrive.
concito, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.* (*freq.* concieo), rouse, violently stir.
concurro, -ere, concurri, concursum, *v. n.* (con + curro), run together.
concurso, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. n.* (*freq.* concurro), run hither and thither, run about.
condicio, -onis, *f.* (con + dico), terms *of a bargain, terms of any settlement or appointment*, conditions.
conditio = condicio.
condo, -ere, -didi, -ditum, *v. a.* (con + do, put), (1) put together, *hence* build up, found; (2) put anywhere, *hence* hide, stow, put away, put up.
conficio, -ere, -fēci, -fectum, *v. a.* (con + facio), finish, exhaust; macie confectus, starved (III. vii. 2).
confiteor, -ēri, -fessus, *v. dep. a.* (con + fateor), completely acknowledge, confess.
confodio, -ere, -fōdi, -fossum, *v. a.* (con + fodio), dig hard into, gore.
congero, -ere, -gessi, -gestum, *v. a.* (con + gero), gather into a heap, store up, bring together, shower (*of blows*), (IV. i. 11).
conm- *and* **conp-**. *See* comm- *and* comp-.
conrōdo, -ere, -rōsi, -rōsum, *v. a.* (con + rodo), eat away, wear away.
consiliātor, -ōris, *m.* (consilium), adviser.
consilium, -i, *n.*, counsel, plan.
conspectus, -us, *m.* (conspicio), sight, view, presence.
conspergo, -ere, -spersi, -spersum, *v. a.* (con + spargo), besprinkle.
conspicio, -ere, -spexi, -spectum, *v. a.*, behold, espy.
conspicor, -ari, -atus, *v. dep. a.*, catch sight of, descry,
conspicuus, -a, -um, *adj.* (conspicio), easily seen, conspicuous.
conspīro, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. n.* (con + spiro), plot, conspire, unite; conspiratus, having conspired (I. ii. 4).
constans, -tis, *adj.* (con + stans), of good courage, in good heart.
contego, -ere, -texi, -tectum, *v. a.* (con + tego), cover up, conceal.
contemno, -ere, -mpsi, -ptum, *v. a.* (con + temno), despise, scorn, turn a deaf ear to.
contendo, -ere, -di, -tum, *v. a. and n.* (con + tendo), (1) debate; (2) maintain, claim.
contentus, -a, -um, *adj.* (*properly part. of* contineo), restraining oneself; *hence* contented (*takes abl.*).
conterreo, -ēre, -ui, -itum, *v. a.* (con + terreo), startle, terrify.

contineo, -ēre, -ui, -tentum, *v. a.* (con + teneo), restrain, limit, curb, confine, contain.

contingo, -ere, -tigi, -tactum, *v. a. and n.* (con + tango), (1) attain *an object of desire*; (2) *of good fortune*, happen.

contio, -ōnis, *f.* (co + ventio), meeting *of the people*.

contrā, *adv.*, on the other hand, in resistance, on the other side, in answer (*the verb of speaking often unexpressed*); *as prep. with acc.*, against; contra se, against one's own interest (IV. xix. 3).

contubernium, -i, *n.* (taberna, tent), tent-companionship, *hence* fellowship, association *in abode*.

contumax, -ācis, *adj.*, stubborn.

contumēlia, -ae, *f.*, insult, rebuff, personal affront.

convenio, -ire, -vēni, -ventum, *v. n.* (con + venio), suit, befit, be suited to.

convīva, -ae, *m. and f.* (vivo), guest.

convoco, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.* (con + voco), call together.

cōpiōsus, -a, -um, *adj.* (copia), (1) plentiful; (2) spacious.

cōram, *prep. with abl.*, in the presence of.

corcodīlus, -i, *m.*, a crocodile.

corium, -i, *n.*, hide.

corneus, -a, -um, *adj.* (cornu), of horn, horny.

cornix, -īcis, *f.*, crow.

cornu, -us, *n.*, horn, antler.

corpus, -oris, *n.*, body; *hence* stature, comeliness, flesh (III. vii. 5).

corripio, -ere, -ripui, -reptum, *v. a.* (con + rapio), seize.

corrumpo, -ere, -rūpi, -ruptum, *v. a.* (con + rumpo), break up; *hence* spoil, corrupt, shame; corruptus (*of cattle*), out of condition.

cortex, -icis, *f. in Phaedrus*, rind; *hence* shell *of tortoise*.

corvus, -i, *m.*, raven.

cotīdie, *adv.*, every day.

crēdo, -ere, -didi, -ditum, *v. a.*, (1) put trust in, believe *a person* (*with dat.*); (2) entrust (*with acc. of thing and dat. of person*); (3) believe (*with acc. and inf.*).

crēdulitas, -atis, *f.* (credulus), credulity.

crepusculum, -i, *n.*, dusk.

crīmen, -inis, *n.*, a charge, accusation, wickedness, misdeed.

crūdēlis, -e, *adj.*, cruel, tyrannical.

cruor, -ōris, *m.*, blood, *esp. when shed.*

crūs, crūris, *n.*, leg, shank.

crux, crucis, *f.*, cross, crucifixion, the gallows.

cubīle, -is, *n.* (cubo), lair, hole *of a wild animal.*

culpa, -ae, *f.*, fault, *esp. of omission*, short-coming, weakness.

cultrix, -īcis, *f.* (colo), female inhabitant.

cum, *prep. with abl.*, with, together with, in common with, to the accompaniment of (V. v. 33).

cum, *conj.*, *usually with subj.*, when, because, although.
cunctus, -a, -um, *adj.* (co + iunctus), all together, all without distinction; *pl.*, cuncti, everybody, all the world.
cupidus, -a, -um, *adj.* (cupio), desirous (*takes gen. of object*).
cupio, -ere, -īvi *or* -ii, -ītum, *v. a.*, desire.
cūr, *adv.*, why.
cūra, -ae, *f.*, (1) thought, care; (2) literary labour, art; (3) tendance (II. ii. 8).
cūro, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.*, take care (*followed by direct subj.*, V. ii. 6).
curro, -ere, cucurri, cursum, *v. n.*, run, trot.
cursus, -us, *m.* (curro), running, gallop, speed, voyage.
custos, -ōdis, *m*, a watcher.
cutis, -is, *f.*, skin (*human or other*).
Cybēbē *or* **Cybelē**, -ae, *f.*, wife of Cronos, and mother of Zeus and the Olympian gods, was a goddess of the powers of nature, to whom the pine-tree was sacred, as well as the vine. Her worship was wild and enthusiastic, with its chief seat in Galatia, in Asia Minor; her priests were the Galli (IV. i. 4).

damno, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.*, condemn, blame.
damnum, -i, *n.*, loss, injury; *abl.*, damno, at the cost of.
[**daps**], -is, *f.*, feast.
de, *prep. with abl.*, concerning, about, for, from, out of.
dēbeo, -ēre, -ui, -itum, *v. a.*, owe, ought, must; *pass.*, be due, be in store for.
dēbilis, -e, *adj.* (de + habilis), unfit; *hence* feeble, weak.
decem, *num. adj. indecl.*, ten.
dēcido, -ere, -cidi, *v. n.* (de + cado), fall down, fall from.
dēcipio, -ere, -cēpi, -ceptum, *v. a.* (de + capio), take in, outwit.
dēclāro, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.* (clarus), make clear, show.
decor, -ōris, *m.*, grace.
dēcurro, -ere, decucurri *and* decurri, decursum, *v. n. and a.* (de + curro), (1) run down; (2) run through to the end, spend to the last; run all the way *to a destination.*
dēdecus,-oris, *n.* (de + decus), discredit, reproach, dishonour.
dēdūco, -ere, -duxi, -ductum, *v. a.* (de + duco), bring to *a destination*; (*of a road*), bring out; bring into (*court*).
dēficio, -ere, -fēci, -fectum, *v. n. and a.* (de + facio), (1) fail; defectus, *in middle sense*, failing; pilis defectus, short of hair (V. vi. 2); (2) fail *a person*, prove insufficient for (V. v. 12).
dēgo, -ere, dēgi, *v. a.* (de + ago), *of time*, spend.
dēgrunnio, -ire, *v. n.* (de + grunnio), grunt hard.

dēin, *adv.*, then, straightway, next.
dēinde, *adv.*, and then, next, secondly.
dēicio, -ere, deiēci, deiectum, *v. a.* (de + iacio), bring down (*of game*).
dēlicium, -i, *n.*, pet, darling.
dēlinquo, -ere, -līqui, -lictum, *v. n.* (de + linquo), be in default.
dēlīrus, -a, -um, *adj.* (lira), out of the furrow; *hence* lunatic.
dēlūdo, -ere, -lūsi, -lusum, *v.* a. (de + ludo), mock, deceive, disappoint.
dēmens, -tis, *adj.* (de + mens), out of one's mind, foolish, shortsighted.
dēmentia, -ae, *f.* (demens), folly, madness.
dēmitto, -ere, -mīsi, missum, *v. a.* (de + mitto), lean down.
dēmum, *adv.*, at last.
dens, -tis, *m.*, tooth, fang, tusk.
dēpendeo, -ēre, *v. n.* (de + pendeo), hang down.
dēperditus, -a, -um, *adj.* (*part. of* deperdo), ruined, lost; deperditus inopia, sunk in poverty.
dēplōro, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.* (de + ploro), lament, weep over.
dēprimo, -ere, -pressi, -pressum, *v. a.* (de + premo), press down, weigh down, sink.
dēpugno, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. n.* (de + pugno), fight to the end, bear the brunt.
dērēpo, -ere, -repsi, *v. n.* (de + repo), creep down, steal down.
dērīdeo, -ēre, -rīsi, -rīsum, *v. a. and n.* (de + rideo), (1) laugh at, laugh to scorn, hold up to ridicule, deride; (2) jeer.
dērīsor, -ōris, *m.* (derideo), one who derides, scoffer.
dērīsus, -us, *m.* (derideo), mockery, ridicule.
dēscendo, -ere, -di, -sum, *v. n.* (de + scando), come down.
dēscrībo, -ere, -scripsi, -scriptum, *v. a.* (de + scribo), mark out *for recognition*, describe.
dēsero, -ere, -ui, -tum, *v. a.*, forsake, abandon, turn one's back on.
dēsideo, -ēre, -sēdi, *v. n.* (de + sedeo), continue sitting, sit idle.
dēsīdero, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.*, feel want of, miss, desire vainly, expect to get, look for.
dēspicio, -ere, -spexi, -spectum, *v. a.*, look down on, despise.
dēstituo, -ere, -ui, -ūtum, *v. a.* (de + statuo), leave in the lurch, fail.
dēstringo, -ere, -strinxi, -strictum, *v. a.* (de + stringo), draw away, draw back.
dēsum, -esse, -fui, *v. n.* (de + sum), be absent, wanting, short, fail to appear.
dētraho, -ere, -traxi, -tractum, *v. a.* (de + traho), draw off, drag off.

dētrītus, -a, -um, *adj.* (*part. of* detero), rubbed smooth.
deus, -i, *m.*, a god ; *contr. pl. forms*, di, deum, dis.
dēvenio, -ire, -vēni, -ventum, *v. n.* (de + venio), come down, come to a place.
dēvoco, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.* (de + voco), call out of the way, lead astray, allure, entice.
dēvoro, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.* (de + voro), eat up, swallow, devour.
dexter, -a, -um, *also* dextra, dextrum, *adj.*, right, *as opposed to left.*
dextera, -ae, *f.*, the right hand, *as denoting gallantry.*
dīco, -ere, -xi, -ctum, *v. a.*, tell, say, affirm, call, appoint, decide ; hora dicta, the appointed hour.
diēs, -ēi, *m. and f*, day, date, *as of payment* (I. xvi. 7) ; weather.
dignus, -a, -um, *adj.*, deserving (*takes abl.*), suitable.
dīmitto, -ere, -mīsi, -missum, *v. a.* (dis + mitto), let go *from one*, leave hold of, let slip, part from.
discēdo, -ere, -cessi, -cessum, *v. n.* (dis + cēdo), go away.
disco, -ere, didici, *v. a.*, learn ; *with infin.*, learn to.
dispergo, -ere, -spersi, -spersum, *v. a.* (dis + spargo), spread abroad.
dissideo, -ēre, -sēdi, -sessum, *v. n.* (dis + sedeo), disagree.
dissolvo, -ere, -vi, -ūtum, *v. a.* (dis + solvo), unbind, slacken, scatter, break in pieces.
diū, *adv.*, for a long time, long.
diūtius, *adv.*, *comp. of* diu, longer, for some long time.
dīversus, -a, -um, *adj.* (diverto), removed from, apart, different.
dīves, -itis, *adj.*, rich ; *subs.*, a rich man.
dīvido, -ere, -vīsi, -vīsum, *v. a.*, divide, tear, set aside a share (II. vi. 15).
do, dare, dedi, datum, *v. a.*, give, offer, grant, assign, put, place (IV. x. 2) ; dare leto, put to death.
docilis, -is, *adj.* (doceo), apt to learn, patient.
documentum, -i, *n.* (doceo), proof, illustration.
doleo, -ēre, -ui, -itum, *v. n.*, feel *or* suffer pain, smart, be angry, annoyed, grieved.
dolor, -ōris, *m.*, pain ; *hence the smart of* misfortune *or* grief.
dolōsus, -a, -um, *adj.* (dolus), crafty, wily, guileful.
dolus, -i, *m.*, guile.
domesticus, -a, -um, *adj.* (domus), belonging to the house, personal, private.
dominus, -i, *m.*, master, owner.
domus, -us, *f.*, house, abode, home ; *acc.*, domum, *after verb of motion*, to one's home, home.
dōnātio, -ōnis, *f.* (dono), gift.
dorsum, -i, *n.*, back.
dōs, dōtis, *f.*, marriage-portion ; *hence* gift, endow-

ment, quality, advantage.

dubito, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. n.* (dubius), be in doubt, hesitate (*with infin.*).

dubius, -a, -um, *adj.*, doubtful; re dubia, when things are undecided (V. ii. 15); in dubium venire, come into question (III. xiii. 7).

dūco, -ere, -xi, -ctum, *v. a.*, lead, bring; ad derisum ducere, bring into ridicule; bring to a place, *as home*; ducere uxorem, marry (*of the man*); ducere aevum, spend one's days.

dulcis, -e, *adj.*, sweet, pleasant; *hence* precious, seductive, loving; *of water*, sweet, good to drink.

dum, *conj.*, while, whilst, in the process of, in the attempt to (*usually with pres. indic., but see* I. iv. 2, *note*); dummodo, if only, provided that (*with subj.*).

duo, duae, duo, *num. adj.*, two.

dŭplex, -icis, *adj.* (duo + plico, fold), double, two-fold.

dūrus, -a, -um, *adj.*, hard, tough, solid, cruel, stern.

dux, ducis, *m. and f.*, leader *in war*, commander, the emperor.

e, ex, *prep. with abl.*, out of, of, from, by consideration of (III. xiii. 10).

ēbibo, -ere, ebibi, ebibitum, *v. a.* (e + bibo), drink off, drain.

ecce, *interj. or dem. adv.*, behold!

ēdo, -ere, -didi, -ditum, *v. a.* (e + do), utter, say.

effectus, -us, *m.* (efficio), working out, performance, success.

efficio, -ere, -fēci, -fectum, *v. a.* (ex + facio), make to be, make.

effigies, -ei, *f.*, figure, image.

effugio, -ere, -fūgi, *v. a. and n.* (ex + fugio), escape from, get safe away.

effugium, -i, *n.* (fugio), means of escape, escape.

ego, mei, *pron.* 1*st pers.*, I.

ēgregius, -a, -um, *adj.* (grex), *out of the common herd*, excellent.

ēlegantia, -ae, *f.* (elegans), grace, refinement, elegance.

ēlevo, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.* (e + levo), raise up, *hence* lighten, *hence* make light of, disparage.

ēlūdo, -ere, -lūsi, -lūsum, *v. a.*, cheat, evade, outdo, outstrip.

ēmendo, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.* (menda, fault), clear of faults, correct, amend, improve.

ēmitto, -ere, -mīsi, -missum, *v. a.* (e + mitto), let go, drop.

ēn, *interj.*, lo! behold! (*may be followed by accusative*).

enim, (1) *conj.*, for; (2) *adv.*, indeed; neque enim, for . . . not, nor indeed.

enimvēro, *strengthened form of* enim (2), assuredly, I warrant (II. v. 21).

ēpōtus, -a, -um, *part. of* epoto, drunk empty.

eques, -itis, *m.* (equus), horseman, knight.
equidem, *adv.*, indeed ; *with special application to 1st pers.*, I indeed.
equus, -i, *m.*, horse.
ergŏ, *adv.*, therefore, then.
ēripio, -ere, -ui, ereptum, *v. a.* (e + rapio), tear away, take away, snatch from, rescue, deliver.
error, -ōris, *m.*, wandering, *hence* error, mistake.
ērumpo, -ere, -rūpi, -ruptum, *v. n.* (e + rumpo), break cover (*of game*).
esca, -ae, *f.* (edo), food, a morsel of food.
ēsurio, -īre, -ītum, *v. n.* (*desid.*, edo), be hungry.
et, (1) *conj.*, and, et . . . et . . ., both . . ., and . . . ; (2) *adv.*, also (*precedes the word influenced*).
etiam, *conj. and adv.*, also, even (*precedes the word influenced*).
ēvādo, -ere, -vāsi, -vāsum, *v. n.* (e + vado), get out.
ēvagor, -ari, -atus, *v. dep. n.* (e + vagor), roam abroad.
ēvello, -ere, -vulsi, -vulsum, *v. a.* (e + vello), pluck out.
ēventus, -us, *m.* (evenio), issue, result.
ēverto, -ere, -ti, -sum, *v. a.* (e + verto), overturn, root up, overthrow, destroy, ruin.
ēvoco, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.* (e + voco), call out, summon forth.
excipio, -ere, -cēpi, -ceptum, *v. a.* (ex + capio), take from another, take over, take up, receive from danger, shelter.
excito, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.* (ex + cito), call out, call, summon, startle, put up (*of game*) ; stimulate, rouse (*of emotion*).
excutio, -ere, -cussi, -cussum (ex + quatio), shake out, open out, search.
exemplum, -i, *n.*, example, precedent, warning example, instance, illustrative story, fable, moral.
exeo, -īre, -ii, -itum, *v. n.* (ex + eo), go out.
exerceo, -ēre, -ui, -itum, *v. a.*, make active, bring into play, bring to bear.
exercitus, -us, *m.*, a drilled body of men, army.
existimo, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.* (ex + aestimo), think, deem, suppose.
exitium, -i, *n.* (exeo), ruin, destruction, death.
exitus, -us, *m.* (exeo), way out, exit.
exorno, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.* (ex + orno), furnish abundantly, fully provide, deck out, adorn, embellish, trick out.
expedio, -ire, -ivi, -itum, *v. a.* (pes), remove obstacles from the feet, make easy, forward, explain.
experior, -iri, -tus, *v. dep. a.*, experience, learn by experience, test by experience.
expers, -tis, *adj.* (ex + pars), without part in, lacking (*gen. follows*).

expeto, -ere, -īvi, -ītum, *v. a.* (ex + peto), seek, make one's object to.
explico, -are, -ui, -itum (*also* -avi, -atum), *v. a.* (ex + plico), unfold, open out, expand, expound, explain.
explōro, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.*, view, explore, survey.
exprimo, -ere, -pressi, -pressum, *v. a.* (ex + premo), extort, elicit.
exspectātio, -ōnis, *f.* (exspecto), expectation, suspense.
exspīro, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. n.* (ex + spiro), breathe one's last.
extraho, -ere, -xi, -ctum, *v. a.* (ex + traho), draw forth, extract.
extrēmus, -a, -um, *adj.* (*sup. of* exter), last.
extrīco, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.* (tricae, perplexities), bring out of confusion, bring to perfection.
extundo, -ere, -tudi, -tūsum, *v.a.* (extundo), beat through, batter in.

fābella, -ae, *f.* (*dim.*, fabula), short story, fable.
faber, -bri, *m.*, *a worker in wood, stone, metal, &c.*, smith.
făbrico, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.* (faber), fashion.
fābula, -ae, *f.* (for = speak), story, fable, legend.
facile, *adv.* (facilis), at one's ease.
facilis, -e, *adj.* (facio), easy, easily secured, ready, comfortable.
facinus, -oris, *n.* (facio), deed, *esp.* evil deed.
facio, -ere, fēci, factum, *v. a.*, (1) make, build, construct; facere corpus, make flesh; facere lucrum, make profit; (2) do, perform; facere medicinam, practise medicine *or* surgery; facere satis (*with dat.*), satisfy; facere viam, journey; (3) cause to be; facere moram, delay; facere silentium, procure silence; facere ludos, give games; (*with acc. of thing and abl. of person*) do something with a person.
factio, -ōnis, *f.* (facio), a number of persons acting together, political party, faction.
faex, faecis, *f.*, lees *of wine.*
Falernus Ager, a district in the north of Campania, famous for its wine, which was among the finest produced in Italy (III. i. 2).
fallācia, -ae, *f.* (fallo), deceitfulness, crafty trick.
fallo, -ere, fefelli, falsum, *v. a.*, deceive, take in, play false; *pass.*, deceive oneself, be mistaken.
falso, *adv.* (falsus), falsely.
falsus, -a, -um, *adj.* (*part.*, fallo), pretended, false.
fāma, -ae, *f.* (for = speak), report, reputation, fame, renown.
fames, -is, *f.*, hunger; *ablative in Phaedrus and elsewhere*, famē.

familia, -ae, *f.* (famulus, servant), establishment of slaves, the slaves, the servants.

farīna, -ae, *f.* (far), ground corn, meal, flour.

fastīdio, -ire, -ivi, -itum, *v. a.* (fastidium), dislike, not like.

Fāta, -orum, *n.*, are the Greek Moirae, or goddesses of fate, Clōthō, the Spinner; Lachesis, the Distributor; and Ătropos, the Undeviating. It was their business to see that each man received his proper destiny: even Jupiter cannot overrule their ordinances (III. xviii. 10).

fātum, -i, *n.* (for = speak), the spoken word, fate, destiny, lot; *pl.*, destinies, fate, death.

faux, faucis, *f.*, throat, hunger. (*The singular, though found in Phaedrus, is unusual.*)

faveo, -ēre, fāvi, fautum, *v. n.*, be favourable to, look kindly on, take the side of (*with dat.*).

favor, -ōris, *m.* (faveo), partizanship.

favus, -i, *m.*, honeycomb.

fax, facis, *f.*, blazing faggot.

fēles, -is, *f.*, cat.

fēmina, -ae, woman, female.

fenestra, -ae, *f.*, hole for ventilation, window.

fero, ferre, tuli, lātum, *v. a.*, (1) bring; ferre auxilium, succour; (2) bring before the world, declare; ius ferre, pronounce judgment (III. xiii. 13); (3) bear, endure; indigne fero, think a thing hard, be discontented; (4) *passive*, move quickly, (*of ships*) run before the wind.

ferrum, -i, *n.*, iron, a weapon *of iron, esp.* sword *or* spear.

ferus, -a, -um, *adj.*, wild; *subs.*, ferus, a wild creature, *also, more commonly,* fera.

fessus, -a, -um, *adj.*, weary.

fētus, -us, *m.*, offspring.

fictus, -a, -um, *part. of* fingo.

fidēlis, -e, *adj.* (fides), trustworthy.

fides, -ei, *f.*, (1) belief, credit; (2) fidelity, truth; (3) promise, bargain.

fingo, -ere, finxi, fictum, *v. a.*, invent, devise, put together, feign, imagine, put into shape, beautify, smarten (II. ii. 8).

fīo, fieri, factus, *v. n.*, *serving as passive to* facio, be made, become, happen; fit turba, a crowd gathers.

flāgito, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.*, demand.

flamma, -ae, *f.*, flame.

fleo, -ēre, flēvi, flētum, *v. a. and n.*, weep, lament, weep for.

flētus, -us, *m.* (fleo), weeping, lamentation.

flexus, -us, *m.* (flecto), winding, bye-path.

flōreo, -ēre, -ui, *v. n.* (flos), flourish, be at one's best.

flūmen, -inis, *n.* (fluo), stream, river.

fluvius, -i, *m.* (fluo), stream.
foedus, -eris, *n.*, treaty.
fodio, -ere, fōdi, fossum, *v. a.*, dig, dig up.
fons, -tis, *m.*, spring, drinking-place (I. xii. 3).
foras, *adv.* (*orig. acc. pl.*, fora), out of doors, *after a verb of motion.*
forma, -ae, *f.*, shape, build, beauty.
formōsus, -a, -um, *adj.* (forma), handsome, goodly, pretty, personable.
forsan, *adv.* (*properly* fors [sit]an), perhaps.
forte, *adv.* (*abl.*, fors), as it chanced, by chance, *expressing correspondence of time or place.*
fortis, -e, *adj.*, strong, brave, energetic, stanch ; *subs.*, fortes, the strong.
fortuītus, -a, -um, *adj.* (forte), accidental.
fortūna, -ae, *f.* (fors), fortune.
forum, -i, *n.*, the market-place ; *esp. to a Roman, the* forum, *where law and other public business was transacted* ; lis ad forum deducta est, the case came into court.
fovea, -ae, *f.* (fodio), ditch, pit.
foveo, -ēre, fōvi, fōtum, *v. a.*, cherish.
fraudātor, -ōris, *m.* (fraudo), a cheat.
fraus, -dis, *f.*, deceit, trickery, knavery.
frēnum, -i, *n.*, bridle, bit, curb, restraint, *plural, both* freni *and* frena.
frons, -dis, *f.*, leaf, leaves, *in quantity* (II. viii. 22).
frons, -tis, *f.*, brow, appearance, looks, face, appearances, exterior.
fructus, -us, *m.* (fruor), enjoyment, use *of a thing*, fruit, fruits *of labour*, profit.
fruor, -i, fructus *and* fruitus, *v. dep. n.*, enjoy (*takes abl.*).
frustrā, *adv.*, in vain, *that is, with something to defeat effort.*
frustum, -i, *n.*, piece, scrap.
frutex, -icis, *m.*, bush, bushes.
fūcātus, -a, -um, *adj.* (*part. of* fuco, dye), imitated, counterfeit.
fūcus, -i, *m.*, (*of bees*) a drone.
fugax, -ācis, *adj.*, apt to flee, eager to escape.
fugio, -ere, fūgi, fugitum, *v. a. and n.*, flee from, flee, shrink from.
fugito, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.* (*freq.*, fugio), attempt to flee from.
fugo, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.*, drive away, put to flight.
fulmineus, -a, -um, *adj.* (fulmen), like lightning.
funditus, *adv.* (fundus), from the bottom, completely, entirely.
fundo, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.* (fundus), lay the foundations of, found.
fundo, -ere, fūdi, fūsum, *v. a.*, pour, shed.
fūr, fūris, *m. and f.*, thief, burglar, dishonest person.
furor, -ōris, *m.* (furo), madness, wild passion.

furtim, *adv.* (fur), stealthily, in secret.

furtum, -i, *n.* (fur), theft.

fūtilis, -e, *adj.* (fundo), that easily pours out, useless.

gallīnāceus, -a, -um, *adj.* (gallina), belonging to domestic fowl; pullus gallinaceus, chicken.

Gallus, -i, *m.*, a Gaul. But as in the third century B.C. a detachment of Gauls found its way into the middle of Asia Minor, the name Galatia stands for the country in which they settled. The worship of Cybele flourished particularly there, and her priests became known, in consequence, as Galli (IV. i. 4).

gaudeo, -ēre, gāvīsus, *v. n. and a.*, rejoice, delight in.

gaudium, -i, *n.* (gaudeo), joy, delight.

gelus, -us, *m.*, frost, cold.

gemitus, -us, *m.* (gemo), groaning, groan.

gemmeus, -a, -um, *adj.* (gemma), (1) like buds *or* eyes; (2) like precious stones; full *of the same.*

genus, -eris, *n.* (gigno), birth, descent, origin, race, people, family, kind, class, descendants, kindred.

gero, -ere, gessi, gestum, *v.a.* wear, carry.

gladius, -i, *m.*, sword.

glōria, -ae, *f.*, boast, glory, reputation, honour, pomp, show, achievements (I. xi. 1).

glōrior, -ari, -atus, *v. dep. n.*, boast, take pride in (*with abl.*).

grāculus, -i, *m.* (*from its cry* 'gra-gra'), jackdaw, daw.

grātia, -ae, *f.* (gratus), favour, friendly feeling, courtesy; *pl.*, thanks; *abl.*, gratia, for the sake of, *with gen.*; *abl. pl. contracted*, gratis, for thanks, for nothing, without payment.

grātus, -a, -um, *adj.*, acceptable, pleasing.

gravis, -e, *adj.*, heavy, loaded, serious, difficult, unfortunate, severe, oppressive, sore.

grex, gregis, *m.*, a flock, herd, company, litter *of pigs*, muster *of peacocks*, &c.

gruis, -is, *f.*, crane (I. viii. 7), (grūs *is the usual form*).

gula, -ae, *f.*, throat, gullet, *as used for swallowing.*

gusto, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.*, taste.

habeo, -ēre, -ui, -itum, *v. a.*, (1) have, hold, possess; (2) occasion, cause (I. xii. 15).

habitus, -us, *m.* (habeo), dress, externals, condition, character.

haereo, -ēre, haesi, haesum, *v. n.*, stick, stick fast, be in difficulty.

haustus, -us, *m.* (haurio), drinking.

hēia, *interj.*, *expressing, sincerely or ironically, pleased surprise*, what ho! ah, indeed!

hercle, *adv.*, indeed, *see note on* I. i. 12.
hērēs, -ēdis, *m. and f.*, heir.
heū, *interj.*, alas!
heūs, *interj.*, *to call attention*, ho! ho there! holloa!
hīc, *adv. of place and time*, (1) here; (2) hereupon.
hīc, haec, hōc, *pron. and adj.*, this, this one, he, she, it, &c.; hic . . . ille, the one . . . the other, *with special reference to the last mentioned.*
hinc, *adv.* (hic), hence.
hircus, -i, *m.*, he-goat.
hispidus, -a, -um, *adj.*, bristling, hairy, shaggy.
hīstoria, -ae, *f.*, story.
homo, -inis, *m. and f.*, man, *as opposed to brute*; a person, the person, *sometimes contemptuous, sometimes merely replacing the pronoun* is; *pl.*, people, mankind.
honor, -ōris, *m.*, mark of distinction, honour, office, position, renown.
honōs, *old form of* honor, *still common in Cicero, but nearly obsolete in Phaedrus' time.*
horrendus, -a, -um, *adj.* (*gerundive of* horreo), to be shuddered at, awful.
hospitium, -i, *n.* (hospes), hospitality.
hostīlis, -e, *adj.* (hostis), belonging to a foe.
hostis, -is, *m. and f.*, enemy, foe, invader.
humilis, -e, *adj.* (humus), low, lowly.
humus, -i, *f.*, the earth, the ground; humi, on the ground.
hydrus, -i, *m.*, water-snake.
iaceo, -ēre, iacui, iacitum, *v. n.*, lie, lie still, be cast down, lie sick, be cast aside.
iacto, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.* (*freq.*, iacio), toss, fling, flourish in another's eyes, flaunt, boast of, boast.
iactito, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.* (*double freq.*, iacio), display, show off.
iam, *adv.*, already, forthwith, from this time forth, when things have come to this, by this time, nowadays.
ibĭ, *adv.* (is), there, on that occasion, thereupon.
[īco], -ere, īci, ictum, *v. a.*, strike; icto foedere, a treaty being struck *or* made (I. xxxi. 8).
ictus, -us, *m.* (ico), stroke, blow.
ictus, -a, -um, *part. of* ico, struck.
īdem, eadem, idem, *pron. and adj.*, the same, the very, he also, yet he, &c.
ideō, *adv.*, on that account, therefore.
igitur, *conj.*, therefore, accordingly, and so.
ignāvus, -a, -um, *adj.* (in + gnavus), spiritless, mean.
ignis, -is, *m.*, fire, a light.
ignōro, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.*, not know, be ignorant of.
ignōtus, -a, -um, *adj.* (in + gnotus = notus), (1) unknown; (2) not knowing, unacquainted with (I. xi. 2).
ille, -a, -ud, *adj. and pron.*, that yonder, that, he, she, it, &c.; the other, *contrast-*

ing with hic; he, &c., *emphatic*; *of the remote cr great*, that, the famous, &c.

imber, -bris, *m.*, rain.

imitor, -ari, -atus, *v. dep. a.*, imitate, rival, vie with.

immolo, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.*, offer *a victim* to death, slay.

impār, -paris, *adj.* (in + par), unequal, no match for.

impedio, -ire, -īvi, -itum, *v. a.* (pes), put obstacles in the way of, hinder, delay, keep fast.

impēgerat, *see* impingo.

imperium, -i, *n.*, authority, power, rule.

impetus, -us, *m.* (in + peto), forward rush, rapid motion, onslaught, charge, onrush, flight; *poetic* afflatus.

impingo, -ere, -pēgi, -pactum, *v. a.* (in + pango), cause to strike, hurl something at.

impleo, -ēre, -ēvi, -ētum, *v. a.* (in + pleo), fill.

impōno, -ere, -posui, -positum, *v. a.* (in + pono), place upon, put upon.

importo, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.* (in + porto), bring upon.

improbitas, -atis, *f.* (improbus), unscrupulousness, self-assertion, selfishness.

improbus, -a, -um, *adj.* (in + probus), without scruple *or* conscience, unscrupulous, wicked, illegal, making a false claim, getting more than his rights, self-assertive, selfish, ravenous, audacious, reckless.

imprūdens, -tis, *adj.* (in + prudens), incautious, unpractical; *subs.*, imprudentes, fools.

imprūdentius, *adv. comp.* (imprudens), somewhat incautiously.

impudens, -tis, *adj.* (in + pudens), presuming, shameless.

impudentia, -ae, *f.* (impudens), presumption, effrontery.

impūne, *adv.* (poena), without punishment, scot-free, without retribution.

imputo, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.* (in + puto), set down to the account of, impute.

īmus, -a, -um, *adj.* (*sup. of* inferus), lowest; *in agreement with subs.*, the bottom of.

in, *prep.* (1) *with acc.*, to, into, against, towards, with reference to, with a view to (IV. i. 4); leading to, causing; accipere in contumeliam, accipere in bonas partes, take as an insult, take in good part; (2) *with abl.*, in, upon, in the midst of, in the time of, during.

inānis, -e, *adj.*, empty, silly, groundless, unsubstantial, unreal.

incīdo, -ere, -cidi, -cāsum, *v. n.* (in + cado), happen upon, fall in with ('with' *expressed by a second* 'in').

incipio, -ere, -cēpi, -ceptum, *v. n.* (in + capio), begin, attempt.

incito, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.* (in + cito), provoke, stir up, excite.

incola, -ae, *m. and f.* (incolo), inhabitant, dweller.

incolumis, -e, *adj.*, unhurt, safe, preserved from harm.

inconveniens, -tis, *adj.* (in + conveniens), unlike.

inde, *adv.*, thence, *of place*; then, next, *of time.*

indico, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.*, show.

indignē, *adv.* (indignus), unworthily; indigne fero, *with acc. + infin.*, find it hard that (I. xxi. 10).

indignor, -ari, -atus, *v. dep. n.* (indignus), deem unworthy of oneself, bear resentment, feel aggrieved, express resentment, murmur, complain.

indignus, -a, -um, *adj.* (in + dignus), unworthy, unbecoming; *subs.*, indigni, unworthy persons, the undeserving.

indūco, -ere, -duxi, -ductum, *v. a.* (in + duco), lead on, persuade.

inedia, -ae, *f.* (edo), want of food, starvation.

inermis, -e, *adj.* (in + arma), unarmed, defenceless.

iners, -tis, *adj.* (ars), without skill, helpless, lazy, dull, lifeless; *abl. occasionally*, inerti.

infēlix, -īcis, *adj.* (in + felix), unfruitful, unfortunate, unhappy.

inferior, -us, *adj.* (*comp. of* inferus), lower.

infero, -ferre, -tuli, -lātum, *v. a.* (in + fero), bring in, bring forward, bring against, introduce.

infestus, -a, -um, *adj.*, dangerous, ready to attack; infestis cornibus, with horns in rest (I. xxi. 7).

inflo, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.* (in + flo), blow into, blow up.

infundo, -ere, -fūdi, -fūsum, *v. a.* (in + fundo), pour in.

ingemo, -ere, -ui, -itum, *v. a. and n.*, groan over, groan, groan loudly (*cf.* insono).

ingrātus, -a, -um, *adj.* (in + gratus), ungrateful.

ingravo, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.* (in + gravo), lie heavy on, weigh down.

īniūria, -ae, *f.* (ius), injustice, wrong, violence.

īniustus, -a, -um, *adj.* (in + iustus), unjust, unrighteous.

inlicio, -ere, -lexi, -lectum, *v. a.*, entice, tempt, induce.

inlīdo, -ere, -si, -sum, *v. a.* (in + laedo), dash upon.

inmānis, -e, *adj.*, monstrous, appalling.

inmisceo, -ēre, -ui, -mixtum *and* -mistum, *v. a.*, mingle with, join to.

inmitto, -ere, -mīsi, -missum, *v. a.* (in + mitto), send in; inmisit se, leaped down (IV. ix. 10).

innocens, -tis, *adj.* (in + nocens), innocent, harmless, inoffensive.

innōtesco, -ere, -nōtui, *v. n.* (in + nōtesco), become known.

innoxius, -a, -um, *adj.* (in + noxius), harmless, unoffending.
inopia, -ae, *f.* (inops), poverty.
inops, -is, *adj.* (ops), without resource, weak, poor.
inp-. *For words beginning thus see* imp-.
inquino, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.*, defile, pollute.
inquit, *3rd pers. sing. of* inquam.
inrīdeo, -ēre, -rīsi, -rīsum, *v. a.* (in + rideo), mock at.
inritus, -a, -um, *adj.* (in + ratus), not settled, vain, fruitless.
inscius, -a, -um, *adj.* (scio), not knowing; *quasi-adverbial*, through ignorance (IV. ix. 3).
insero, -ere, -ui, -tum, *v. a.* (in + sero), thrust in, insert.
insidiae, -arum, *f.* (insideo), ambush, trick.
insidiōsus, -a, -um, *adj.* (insidiae), crafty, scheming.
insignis, -e, *adj.* (signum), remarkable.
insilio, -ire, -ui, *v. n.* (in + salio), leap upon.
insolens, -tis, *adj.* (soleo), contrary to custom, presumptuous, arrogant.
insto, -are, -stiti, -stātum, *v. a.*, stand upon, press upon, threaten, be at hand, impend.
insuētus, -a, -um, *adj.* (*part. of* insuesco), unaccustomed to (I. ii. 8).
insulto, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.* (*freq.*, insilio), leap upon, trample upon, insult.
intellego, -ere, -lexi, -lectum, *v. a.* (inter + lego), see into, perceive, understand, grasp, learn.
intendo, -ere, -di, -tum *and* -sum, *v. a.* (in + tendo), strain.
inter, *prep. with acc.*, between, among; *after its case* (II. viii. 20).
interdiū, *adv.* (dies), during the day.
interficio, -ere, -fēci, -fectum, *v. a.* (inter + facio), kill, slay.
interpōno, -ere, -posui, -positum, *v. a.* (inter + pono), put between, *hence of time*, allow to pass, put among, *hence* introduce.
interrogo, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.* (inter + rogo), ask, question, put a question.
intervenio, -ire, -vēni, -ventum, *v. n.* (inter + venio), come among, come upon the scene, come up.
intrītus, -a, -um, *part. of* intero.
intueor, -ēri, -itus, *v. dep. a.* (in + tueor), look upon, behold, watch, study.
inūtilis, -e, *adj.* (in + utilis), useless, ineffective.
invenio, -ire, -vēni, -ventum, *v. a.* (in + venio), come upon, meet with, find (by accident, experience *or* design), obtain.
invicem, *adv.* (in + vicem), taking one's turn, in one's turn, by turns, mutually.

invidia, -ae, *f.* (invidus), jealousy, envy, resentment, unpopularity, odium.
invidus, -a, -um, *adj.* (invideo), jealous, envious.
invīto, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.*, invite.
invītus, -a, -um, *adj.*, unwilling.
involvo, -ere, -vi, -ūtum, *v. a.* (in + volvo), roll in, conceal.
iocor, -ari, -atus, *v. dep. n.* (iocus), jest, joke, make merry.
iōcundus, -a, -um, *adj.* (iocus), delightful.
iocus, -i, *m.*, jest, merriment, amusing story, laughing-stock (I. xxi. 2); *pl.*, ioci, rallying, trifling.
ipse, -a, -um, *pronoun and adj.*, himself, herself, itself, &c., the very, even.
īrācundus, -a, -um, *adj.* (ira), passionate.
īrātus, -a, -um, *adj.* (*part.*, irascor), angry.
is, ea, id, *pron. and adj.*, he, she, it, &c., the, that.
iste, -a, -ud, *pron. and adj.*, that one near you, that of yours, that, your.
ita, *adv.* (is), in this way, thus, accordingly; ita si, upon condition that; atque ita, and so speaking (I. i. 13; IV. iv. 9).
iubeo, -ēre, iussi, iussum, *v. a.*, bid, require, demand.
iūdex, -icis, *m. and f.* (ius dico), judge, umpire.
iūdicium, -i, *n.* (iudex), judgment, criticism.
Iuno, -onis, *f.*, wife of Jupiter, and his sister, the queen of heaven, with the peacock as her sacred bird (III. xviii. 1).
Iuppiter, Iovis, *m.*, originally god of the bright or open sky: consequently of everything which appears in the sky, especially lightning. He is supreme in heaven, and by consequence on earth: hence he is the original creator, who settles the conditions under which men (IV. x. 1) and animals (I. ii. 11) shall live. He is the governor of the world, and punishes impiety.
iure iurando = iureiurando, *abl. of* iusiurandum.
iurgium, -i, *n.* (ius), lawsuit, quarrel.
iūs, iūris, *n.*, justice; ius ferre, do justice, deliver sentence.
iusiūrandum, -i, *n.* (ius + iurandum), oath, affidavit.
iuvencus, -i, *m.* (iuvenis), bullock.
iuvenis, -is, *m. and f.*, young man, young woman (II. ii. 5).

lābor, -i, lapsus, *v. n.*, slip, fall into error.
labor, -ōris, *m.*, hard work, toil, trouble, suffering.
labōro, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. n.* (labor), toil, suffer, strive *for an object.*
lacero, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.* (lacer), tear, tear in pieces.

Lacōn, -ōnis, *m.*, a Lacedaemonian, or Spartan, from Lacedaemon at the south of peninsular Greece. A famous breed of hounds was obtained from this country: whence the name in V. x. 7.

lăcrima, -ae, *f.*, tear.

laedo, -ere, laesi, laesum, *v. a.*, hurt, injure, wound, *esp. as the aggressor*, attack.

laetor, -ari, -atus, *v. dep. n.* (laetus), rejoice, *followed by accus. and infin.* (IV. iv. 7).

laevus, -a, -um, *adj.*, *belonging to the* left *side*; (*of omens*) unfavourable.

lagōna, -ae, *f.*, flagon (*commoner form*, lagena).

lambo, -ere, -i, -itum, *v. a.*, lick; (*of a dog*) lap.

langueo, -ēre, *v. n.*, fail, slacken, weaken.

lāniger, -a, -um, *adj.* (lana + gero), wool-bearing, woolly; *as subs.*, the fleecy one, *or* sheep.

lapis, -idis, *m.*, stone.

laqueus, -i, *m.*, noose, springe.

largē, *adv.* (largus), bountifully.

largus, -a, -um, *adj.*, bountiful, abundant.

lasso, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.* (lassus), weary.

lātē, *adv.* (latus), abroad, around, far and wide.

lateo, -ēre, -ui, *v. n.*, be hid, be in hiding, lie snug, escape observation.

latibulum, -i, *n.* (lateo), hiding-place, lair.

lătro, -ōnis, *m.*, brigand, ruffian.

lātro, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. n.*, bark.

lātus, -a, -um, *adj.*, wide, broad.

laudābilis, -e, *adj.* (laudo), praiseworthy, admirable.

laudo, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.* (laus), praise, approve.

laus, -dis, *f.*, praise, fame, reputation, panegyric; desire of fame; meritorious action, merit.

laxo, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.* (laxus), relax, unstring.

lego, -ere, lēgi, lectum, *v. a.*, (1) pick out, gather, choose; (2) read.

lentus, -a, -um, *adj.*, slow; *hence* (1) hard to move; (2) tough, leathery.

leō, -ōnis, *m.*, lion.

lepus, -ŏris, *m.*, hare.

lētum, -i, *n.*, death.

levis, -e, *adj.*, light, lightsome, trifling.

levo, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.* (levis), raise, carry.

lex, lēgis, *f.*, law, terms *of settlement*, conditions *of life*.

libellus, -i, *m.* (liber), little book, modest volume.

liber, -bri, *m.*, book.

līber, -a, -um, *adj.*, free; (*of the mind*) unoccupied, unharassed; *pl.*, *those who are free*, children.

līberālis, -e, *adj.* (līber), *belonging to the free*, generous.

lībertas, -atis, *f.* (līber), freedom *to do or speak as one pleases*, liberty.

libet, libuit *and* libitum est, *v. n. and impers.*, it pleases

(*person pleased in accusative*).

licentia, -ae, *f.*, freedom from restraint, licence, poetic licence, leave *to do a thing* (III. vii. 25).

ligneus, -a, -um, *adj.* (lignum), of wood.

lignum, -i, *n.*, wood, a baulk of timber, log.

ligo, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.*, bind up, bind.

līma, -ae, *f.*, file.

līmen, -inis, *n.*, threshold, doorway.

līmus, -i, *m.*, mud.

lingua, -ae, *f.*, tongue, bark *of a dog.*

linquo, -ere, līqui, lictum, *v. a.*, leave, leave behind.

linteum, -i, *n.* (linum), linen cloth.

lĭquidus, -a, -um, *adj.* (liqueo), fluid.

liquor, -ōris, *m.*, fluid, water.

līs, lītis, *f.*, dispute, quarrel.

locus, -i, *m.*, spot, place, situation; loca, *irreg. pl.*, places, room *in a theatre* (V. v. 12); *abl. sing.*, loco, in lieu of.

longē, *adv.* (longus), far, far off, afar, by far, *with comparative.*

longitūdo, -inis, *f.* (longus), length.

loquor, -i, locūtus, *v. dep. n. and a.*, speak, say.

lŭcrum, -i, *n.*, gain, profit, advantage.

luctus, -us, *m.* (lugeo), mourning, sorrow, *esp. for death.*

Lūcullus, -i, *m.* Lūcius Licinius Lucullus, the conqueror of Mithridātēs and a famous general, was born about 110 B.C. and died about 57 B.C. He acquired enormous wealth by his victories, and had a sumptuous villa at Mīsēnum, north of Neāpolis, the modern Naples, with wonderful gardens about it. The villa came later into the possession of the Emperor Tiberius, who spent much time there during his later years of retirement from Rome, and ultimately met his miserable end in it (II. v. 10).

lūdo, -ere, -si, -sum, *v. n.* (ludus), play, make merry; nucibus ludere, play at nuts (III. xiv. 1).

lūdus, -i, *m.*, play, game, recreation; *pl.*, *public* games.

luo, -ere, lui, *v. a.*, release, discharge, pay, atone for.

lupus, -i, *m.*, wolf.

luscinius, -i, *m.*, nightingale (*common form* luscinia).

lux, lūcis, *f.*, light, the light of day, the world.

lympha, -ae, *f.*, water; *pl.*, waters (I. iv. 3).

macies, -ei, *f.* (macer), leanness.

maereo, -ēre, *v. n. and a.*, mourn, lament.

maestus, -a, -um, *adj.* (maereo), sorrowful.

magistra, -ae, *f.* (magis), a superior, *especially* teacher, instructress.

magnitūdo, -inis, *f.* (magnus), greatness, size, stature.
magnus, -a, -um, *adj.*, great, of great moment, grave; *comp.*, maior; *superl.*, maximus.
māiestas, -atis, *f.* (magnus), greatness, majesty.
māior, -us, *adj.*, *comp. of* magnus, greater, of greater moment; maioris veneunt, sell at a higher price (II. v. 25).
male, *adv.* (malus), (1) badly; male dicere, *with dat.*, speak ill of, slander; (2) not.
maleficus, -a, -um, *adj.* (male + facio), evil-doing; *as subs.*, an evildoer (II. iii. 2).
maleficium, -i, *n.* (maleficus), evil-doing, misdeed.
malitia, -ae, *f.* (malus), evil contrivance, malice, intrigue.
malum, -i, *n.* (malus), evil, mischief, misfortune, failing, suffering, painful thing, inconvenience; *pl.*, ravages; *abl.*, alterius malo, at another's cost *or* expense.
malus, -a, -um, *adj.*, bad *of its kind*, bad *generally*.
mandātum, -i, *n.* (mando), anything entrusted, message.
manifestus, -a, -um, *adj.* (manus + fendo), struck by the hand, palpable, clear; res manifesta, hard fact (V. v. 3).
manus, -us, *f.*, hand: *abl.*, manu, by the agency of.
mare, -is, *n.*, sea.
margarīta, -ae, *f.*, pearl.
margo, -inis, *m. and f.*, edge, (*of a well*) sides.
marmor, -oris, *n.*, marble, *unworked or sculptured.*
māter, -ris, *f.*, mother, dam.
māteria, -ae, *f.* (mater), raw material, timber, subject, *of poem, &c.*
mātūrus, -a, -um, *adj.*, ripe, early ripe, early.
maximē, *adv.* (maximus), very greatly, most, especially, chiefly.
maximus, -a, -um, *adj.*, *superl. of* magnus.
me, *acc. and abl. of* ego.
mecum = cum me, with me.
medicīna, -ae, *f.* (medeor), medical treatment, surgery.
medicus, -a, -um, *adj.* (medeor), healing, medicinal, of medicine.
medius, -a, -um, *adj.*, middle, mid, midmost; media aetas, middle age; *agrees with subs.*, middle of; medio sole, in broad daylight.
mehercule, *adv.*, by Hercules, upon my word, mehercule III. v. 4.
mehercules, *adv.*, so help me Hercules! by Hercules, upon my word, mehercules III. xvii. 8.
mel, mellis, *n.*, honey.
melior, -us, *adj. comp.* (*positive in use*, bonus, *sup.* optimus), better; *pl. as subs.*, better men, more efficient, better off.
melius, *adv.* (melior), better.

melos, -i, *n.*, melody, poetry.
memini, -isse, *v. n. def.*, have recollected, remember.
mendax, -ācis, *adj.* (mentior), lying.
mens, -tis, *f.*, mind, heart, feelings, &c., intelligence, intention.
mensa, -ae, *f.*, table.
mensis, -is, *m.*, month.
merces, -ēdis, *f.*, fee, hire, wages, reward.
Mercurius, -i, *m.*, a Roman divinity of commerce and gain, identified later with the Greek Hermes, messenger of the gods, who carried the cadūceus, a special herald's wand, and wore the winged sandals, tālāria (I. ii. 27).
mergo, -ere, -si, -sum, *v. a.*, plunge, overwhelm.
merito, *adv.* (meritus), deservedly, with good reason, naturally.
meritum, -i, *n.* (*part. of* mereor), desert, service, good deed, merit.
metuo, -ere, -ui, metūtum, *v. a.*, dread, apprehend (*of a coming occurrence*).
metus, -us, *m.* (metuo), dread, apprehension.
meus, -a, -um, *poss. adj.*, my, mine, *or emphatic*, my own.
mī = mihi, *dat. of* ego.
mīles, -itis, *m.*, common soldier, soldier.
mīluus, -i, *m.*, *also* milvus, kite.
minor, -ari, -atus, *v. dep. n.*, threaten, promise boastfully (IV. xxiii. 4).
minūtus, -a, -um, *adj.* (minuo), little.
mīrāculum, -i, *n.* (miror), wondrous thing.
mīror, -ari, -atus, *v. dep. a. and n.*, admire, wonder.
misceo, -ēre, -ui, mixtum *and* mistum, *v. a.*, mix, mingle, join, confuse, bring into confusion.
Mīsēnum, -i, *n.*, a promontory to the north of the modern Bay of Naples, still called Punta di Miseno. On it stood the famous villa of Lucullus. *Adj.* Mīsēnensis (II. v. 8).
miser, -a, -um, *adj.*, wretched, poor, miserable.
miseria, -ae, *f.* (miser), wretchedness.
misericordia, -ae, *f.* (misericors), pity.
misericors, -dis, *adj.* (miser + cor), pitiful-hearted, merciful, compassionate.
mitto, -ere, mīsi, missum, *v. a.*, send, fling, cast, utter (III. xviii. 4).
modestia, -ae, *f.* (modestus), modesty (*in asking*).
modius, -i, *m.*, *Roman measure of capacity, amounting to about two gallons*, a peck.
modo, *adv.*, (1) only; non modo, not only . . ., verum *or* sed, but; (2) lately.
modus, -i, *m.*, measure, limit, manner, method, means.
molestus, -a, -um, *adj.* (mōles), troublesome, tiresome.
mōlior, -īri, -ītus, *v. dep. a.* (moles), *do anything which*

takes trouble, as contrive (IV. ix. 7).

moneo, -ēre, -ui, -itum, *v. a.* (*conn.* mens), put in mind of, advise, warn, recommend.

monitum, -i, *n.* (*part.* moneo), advice, warning.

mons, -tis, *m.*, mountain, hill.

monstro, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.* (*conn.* moneo), point out, show.

morbus, -i, *m.*, sickness.

mordax, -ācis, *adj.* (mordeo), in the habit of biting, biting; *comp.*, mordacior, a better biter (IV. viii. 1).

mordeo, -ēre, momordi, morsum, *v. a.*, bite.

morior, -i, mortuus, *v. dep. n.*, die.

mors, -tis, *f.*, death.

morsus, -us, *m.* (mordeo), biting, bite.

mortālis, -e, *adj.* (mors), subject to death, mortal; *pl. as subs.*, mankind.

mortuus, -a, -um, *adj.* (*part.*, morior), dead.

mōs, mōris, *m.*, custom, law, institutions, tradition, method; *pl.*, character.

mōtus, -us, *m.* (mŏveo), movement.

moveo, -ēre, mōvi, mōtum, *v. a.*, move, cause to move, stir, excite, influence.

mox, *adv.*, soon, next.

mulco, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.*, handle roughly, maltreat (I. iii. 9).

mulier, -ris, *f.*, woman.

multo, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.* (multa), punish, pay out.

multus, -a, -um, *adj.*, much, many; *neut.*, multum, *adverbially*, much; *abl.*, multo, *with comp.*, by much, much; *neut. pl.*, many things, *also* many words, *or quasi-adv.*, much; quid multa? what need of many words? (II. iv. 23).

mūnio, -ire, -ivi, -itum, *v. a.* (moenia), build a wall round, protect, arm.

mūnus, -eris, *n.*, service, duty, gift, offering, privilege.

mūs, mūris, *m. and fem.*, mouse.

muscipulum, -i, *n.* (mus + capio), mouse-trap.

mustēla, -ae, *f.* (mus), weasel.

mūto, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.* (moveo), change, reform.

mūtus, -a, -um, *adj.*, dumb, voiceless.

Myrōn, -onis, *m.*, a Boeotian artist who flourished about 431 B.C., the date of the beginning of the Peloponnesian war. He commonly worked in bronze, though Phaedrus speaks of silver; and his most famous works were the 'Discobolus' or Quoit-thrower, of which a marble copy is in the British Museum, and the 'Cow on the market-place at Athens.' He excelled in the representation of life and movement (V. Prol. 7).

nam, *conj.*, for.

namque, *conj.*, for truly, for.

nanciscor, -i, nactus *and*

nanctus, *v. dep. a.*, obtain, find, take possession of.
nāris, *usually in pl.*, nāres, -ium, *f.*, nostrils.
narrātio, -ōnis, *f.* (narro), story.
narro, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.* (gnarus), make known, relate, tell, say.
nascor, -i, nātus, *v. dep. n.*, be born.
nātio, -ōnis, *f.* (nascor), *body of persons connected by birth*, tribe, horde.
nato, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. n.* (*freq.*, no), swim.
nātūra, -ae, *f.* (nascor), birth, nature, *as consequent on birth*; nature, *as conferring qualities, fortune, &c., at birth.*
nātus, -i, *m.* (*part.*, nascor), son, child.
nē, (*originally adv. meaning* not) (1), *with subj.*, that . . . not, lest, not to; (2), *with imper.*, not; (3) *after* ut, not.
-ne [*to be carefully distinguished from* nē above], *particle, attached to some other word, usually first of its clause; is equivalent to the English mark of interrogation.*
Neāpolis, -is, *f.*, the modern Naples (II. v. 7).
nec, *or* neque, *conj.*, and not, nor; nec . . . nec, neither . . . nor.
nec, *adv.*, *in* nec opinus, nec opinans, negotium, neglego, nequiquam, &c., not.
neco, -are, -avi (necui, IV. xix. 4), -atum, *v. a.* (nex), slay, put to death.
necopīnans, *adj.* (nec + opinans), not thinking, by inadvertence.
nec opīnans = necopinans.
necopīnus, -a, -um, *adj.* (nec + opinor), not expecting (I. ix. 6).
neglegenter, *adv.* (neglegens), carelessly, in a careless attitude (IV. ii. 4).
nego, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a. and n.*, say no, deny, refuse (*of a request*).
nēmo, -inis, *m. and f.* (nē + homo), no man, nobody. (N.B.—*In Classical Latin* nullius *used for* neminis, nullo *for* nemine.)
nemoricultrix, -īcis, *f.* (nemus + cultrix), dweller in the woods (*uncertain reading in* II. iv. 3).
nempe, *conj.*, indeed, truly, aye, assuredly, verily.
nemorōsus, -a, -um, *adj.* (nemus), woody.
nemus, -oris, *n.*, grove, wood, forest.
nēquīquam, *adv.* (nē + quiquam), without result, in vain.
nēquitia, -ae, *f.* (nequam), worthlessness, wickedness.
nescio, -ire, -ivi, -itum, *v. a.* (nē + scio), be ignorant, know not; nescio quis, somebody; nescioquid, something, *with genitive.*
nescioquid, *see* nescio.
nex, necis, *f.* (neco), violent death, death, slaughter.
nīdus, -i, *m.*, nest, eyry.
nihil, *n. indecl.* (nē + hilum), nothing; *adv.*, not at all.

nīl = nihil.
Nīlus, -i, *m.*, the river Nile (I. xxv. 3).
nimius, -a, -um, *adj.* (nimis), excessive, too great.
nisi, *conj.* (nē + si), if not, unless.
nīsus, -us, *m.* (nitor), effort, struggle.
niteo, -ēre, *v. n.*, shine, be sleek (III. vii. 4).
nitor, -ōris, *m.* (niteo), bright hue.
nītor, -i, nīsus *and* nixus, *v. dep. n.*, rest, lean, support oneself on, *with abl.*; nixa celsis cornibus, using his tall horns as a foot rest (IV. ix. 11).
nix, nivis, *f.*, snow.
nōbilis, -e, *adj.* (nosco), known, well known, famous, notable; *pl. as subs.*, the notable people; *with abl.*, famous for.
noceo, -ēre, -ui, -itum, *v. n.*, do harm, be prejudicial, do injury; *with dat.*, injure, hurt, &c.
nocīvus, -a, -um, *adj.* (noceo), harmful.
noctū, *adv.* (nox), at night, in the night.
nocturnus, -a, -um, *adj.* (nox), belonging to the night, coming by night.
nōlo, nolle, nōlui, *v. n.* (nē + volo), be unwilling; *imper.*, noli, *with infin.*, do not.
nōlī, *imper. of* nolo.
nōmen, -inis, *n.* (nosco), name, reputation, pretence, ground.
nōmino, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.* (nomen), name.
nōn, *adv.*, not.
nondum, *adv.*, not yet.
nōs, nostri *and* nostrum, nobis, *pron.*, we, us.
nōbis, *dat. and abl. of* nos.
nosco, -ere, nōvi, nōtum, *v. a.*, learn; *pft*, novi, have learned, know.
noster, -tra, -trum, *pron. adj.* (nos), our, ours; *for* meus, my, mine.
nota, -ae, *f.* (nosco), mark, mark of distinction, mark of disapproval, humiliation, slight.
nōtus, -a, -um, *adj.* (*part. of* nosco), (1) known, well known, famous, familiar; (2) knowing, acquainted with (I. xi. 2).
novitas, -atis, *f.* (novus), a novelty.
novus, -a, -um, *adj.*, new, newly made, brand new, new-fashioned.
novissimē, *adv.* (novissimus, *sup.*, novus), last, at last, for the last time, lastly.
nox, noctis, *f.*, night.
nullus, -a, -um, *adj.* (nē + ullus), no, not any, none; *as subs., for* nemo, no one, *esp. in gen.*, nullius *and abl.* nullo, *f.*, nulla.
num, *adv.*, *used in direct questions expecting a negative answer*, is it true that?; *also in indirect questions with the simple meaning of* whether.
numquam, *adv.* (nē + unquam), never.
nunc, *adv.*, now, and now, but now, as things are now, under the present circumstances.

nūper, *adv.*, lately, of late.
nux, nucis, *f.*, nut; nucibus ludere, play at nuts.

o, *interj.*, (1) *of address with voc.*; (2) *expressing astonishment, without case.*
ōbicio, -ere, ōbiēci, ōbiectum, *v. a.*, throw *or* put before, put in the way of, offer, hold out the hope of, cause to face.
ōbiectus, *part. from* obicio.
obitus, -us, *m.* (obeo), destruction, ruin, death.
ōbiurgo, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.*, chide, blame, reprove, reproach.
obscūrus, -a, -um, *adj.*, dark.
obtego, -ere, -texi, -tectum, *v. a.* (ob + tego), cover, conceal.
obtero, -ere, -trīvi, -trītum, *v. a.* (ob + tero), trample upon, crush.
occāsio, -ōnis, *f.* (occido), a falling out, happening, an opportunity.
occīdo, -ere, -cīdi, -cīsum, *v. a.* (ob + caedo), slay.
occido, -ere, -cidi, -cāsum, *v. n.* (ob + cado), perish.
occumbo, -ere, -cubui, -cubitum, *v. n.* (ob + cumbo), fall a victim to, *with dat.* (IV. ii. 5).
occupātus, *part. of* occupo.
occupo, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.* (ob capio), seize *to the exclusion of another*, seize beforehand, anticipate; occupatus, prepossessed, busy, engrossed.
occurro, -ere, -curri (-cucurri, III. vii. 3), -cursum, *v. n.*, run to meet, meet, fall into the hands of.
oculus, -i, *m.*, eye.
odiōsus, -a, -um, *adj.* (odium), hateful.
odor, -ōris, *m.*, smell, fragrance, perfume.
officīna, -ae, *f.* (opus facio), workshop.
officium, -i, *n.* (opus facio), (1) voluntary service, attention, politeness; (2) obligatory service, duty, work; *pl.*, business.
offundo, -ere, -fūdi, -fūsum, *v. a.* (ob + fundo), pour over; terrorem offundere alicui, inspire a person with fear.
ōlim, *adv.*, at that (remote) time; (1) long ago, once, once upon a time; (2) by-and-by; (3) sometimes.
ōmen, -inis, *n.* (os, mouth), foreboding, omen.
omnis, -e, *adj.*, all, every, all manner of; *pl. as subs.*, everybody, &c.
onero, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.* (onus), load, weigh down; onerare laudibus, overwhelm with praises, pelt.
onus, -eris, *n.*, load, burden.
opera, -ae, *f.*, trouble, pains, assistance, *brings out, as compared with* opus, *the voluntary side of labour*; pretium est operae, it is worth while (II. v. 6).
[ops], opis, *f.*, power; *pl.*, opes, opum, wealth, riches, resources, power.
opīmus, -a, -um, *adj.* (ops), rich, dainty.
opīnans. *See* nec opinans.

opportūnus, -a, -um, *adj.* (ob + portus), suitable, timely, convenient.

opprimo, -ere, -pressi, -pressum, *v. a.* (ob + premo), overpower, crush, overwhelm, swoop down upon, seize.

oppugno, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.* (ob + pugno), fight against, besiege, lay siege to.

opus, -eris, *n.*, work, thing produced, work of art, art, poetic work, poem ; opus est, there is need.

orior, -iri, ortus, *v. dep. n.*, arise, begin.

ōs, ōris, *n.*, mouth, countenance, face.

ōs, ossis, *n.*, bone.

ostendo, -ere, -di, -sum *and* -tum, *v. a.* (obs + tendo), spread before, show, exhibit, hold up to view, illustrate, make plain, show off.

ōtiōsus, -a, -um, *adj.* (otium), free from labour, at rest, at ease.

ōtium, -i, *n.*, leisure, vacant time, rest, ease, peace, idleness.

ovis, -is, *f.*, sheep.

pactum, -i, *n.* (pactus), bargain ; *abl.*, pacto, means, manner ; *as* quo pacto, ullo pacto, &c.

pactus, -a, -um, *part. of* pacisco (= *more common* paciscor), covenanted, plighted.

paene, *adv.*, almost, nearly.

paenula, -ae, *f.*, long cloak, *worn on journeys.*

pallium, -i, *n.*, the Greek cloak *or* mantle.

palūs, -ūdis, *f.*, marsh, fen, pool.

pānis, -is, *m.*, bread, food *in general.*

pār, paris, *adj.*, equal, similar, well-matched, of equal age, a match for.

parātus, -a, -um, *adj.* (*part. of* paro), prepared, ready, willing, *with infin.*

parco, -ere, peperci, parsum, *v. a.*, spare.

pāreo, -ēre, -ui, -itum, *v. n.*, obey, be obedient to.

pario, -ere, peperi, partum, *v. a. and n.*, bring forth young, give birth to.

pariter, *adv.* (par), equally.

paro, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.*, prepare, devise, contrive.

pars, -tis, *f.*, part, share, fraction, division, side ; *pl.*, contending parties (III. xiii. 5) ; part to play (III. xviii. 10).

parturio, -ire, -ivi, -itum, *v. a.* (*desid.*, pario), desire to bring forth, be in labour.

parum, *subs. indecl. and adv.*, too little ; *often with gen.*, *as* parum frondis (II. viii. 22).

parvus, -a, -um, *adj.*, small, little, puny.

pasco, -ere, pāvi, pastum, *v. a.*, cause to eat, feed, keep ; pascor, *quasi-middle*, feed on, live on (*with abl.*).

passer, -eris, *m.*, sparrow.

pater, -tris, *m.*, father, sire.

patina, -ae, *f.* (pateo), shallow dish.

patior, -i, passus, *v. a.*, suffer, endure, undergo, put up with, submit to, be exposed to.

paucus, -a, -um, *adj.*, few, little; *pl.*, pauci, a few, but few, few.

paullo, *adv.* (*abl. of* paullum), by little, little, *with comparatives or quasi-comparatives, such as* ante.

pauper, -is, *adj.*, poor; *subs.*, poor man.

paupertas, -atis, *f.* (pauper), poverty.

paveo, -ēre, pāvi, *v. n.*, tremble with fear.

pavidus, -a, -um, *adj.* (paveo), trembling, frightened.

pāvo, -ōnis, *m.*, peacock.

pavor, -ōris, *m.* (paveo), extreme fear, dread, alarm.

pecco, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. n.*, do amiss, err.

pecten, -inis, *m.* (pecto), comb, *for the hair.*

pectus, -oris, *n.*, breast, breast, *as seat of understanding*, mind, attention.

pellis, -is, *f.*, skin *of an animal*, pelt, hide.

pello, -ere, pepuli, pulsum, *v. a.*, drive, drive away, banish.

Pēlūsium, -i, *n.*, a town on the eastern branch of the Nile at its mouth, two miles and a half from the sea. From it the fine Egyptian linen came to the Romans, to be made up into their under-garments or tunics (II. v. 12). *Adj.* Pēlūsius, -a, -um.

penna, -ae, *f.*, feather, wing.

per, *prep. with acc.*, through, over, by means of, with the aid of.

pēra, -ae, *f.*, wallet.

perambulo, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.* (per + ambulo), walk through, among.

perdo, -ere, -didi, -ditum, *v. a.*, lose, waste.

perĕgrīnus, -a, -um, *adj.* (peregre), foreign.

pereo, -ire, -ii, -ītum, *v. n.*, come to nothing, be lost, perish, die.

perfero, -ferre, -tuli, -lātum, *v. a.*, bear to the end.

perīclitor, -ari, -atus, *v. dep. n.* (periculum), run risks, be in danger.

perīculōsus, -a, -um, *adj.* (periculum), perilous.

perīculum, -i, *n.*, experiment, hazard, danger, peril.

perīclum = periculum.

perītus, -a, -um, *adj.*, experienced, skilled, cautious.

pernicies, -ei, *f.* (perneco), destruction, ruin, disaster.

pernīcitas, -atis, *f.* (pernix), swiftness, nimbleness.

perōro, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.* (per + oro), finish pleading.

perpastus, -a, -um (*part.*, perpascor), well-fed.

persequor, -i, -secūtus, *v. dep. a.* (per + sequor), follow to the end, continue to follow.

persōna, -ae, *f.*, mask, *used at the theatre.*

persolvo, -ere, -vi, -ūtum, *v. a.* (per + solvo), pay in full.

persuādeo, -ēre, -si, -sum, *v. a.* (per + suadeo), convince, successfully persuade, succeed in inducing, *with dat.*

persuāsus, -a, -um (*part.*, persuadeo), persuaded.

pertineo, -ēre, -ui, *v. n.* (per + teneo), extend to, belong to, concern, apply to.

perturbo, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.* (per + turbo), trouble, disturb, stir, amaze, impress.

pervello, -ere, -i, *v. a.* (per + vello), pluck hard, pinch, give a sharp tweak to.

pēs, pedis, *m.*, foot.

peto, -ere, -īvi, -ītum, *v. a.*, endeavour to reach, go to, make for, throw at, ask for, claim, seek to accomplish, strive to obtain; saxo petere, throw stones at.

petulans, -tis, *adj.* (*conn.* peto), forward, daring, presumptuous, unmannerly.

pictus, -a, -um, *adj.* (*part.*, pingo), painted, enamelled.

pignus, -oris *and* -eris, *n.*, pledge, proof, evidence.

pilus, -i, *m.*, a hair.

pingo, -ere, pinxi, pictum, *v. a.*, paint, depict.

placeo, -ēre, -ui, -itum, *v. n.*, please, be chosen by, be accepted by, *with dat.*; *impers.*, fatis placet, it is ordained by the fates.

placidus, -a, -um, *adj.* (placeo), pleasing, mild (*of mien*), affable, meek, undisturbed.

plāga, -ae, *f.* (*conn.* plango), blow, stroke.

plānus, -a, -um, *adj.*, level; in plano, on the level.

plānē, *adv.* (planus), simply, clearly, evidently, quite, very.

plaudo, -ere, -si, -sum, *v. a. and n.*, clap, strike, clap hands, applaud.

plausus, -us, *m.* (plaudo), clapping, *or other* applause.

plēbes, -is (*old form of usual* plebs), *f.*, common folk.

plecto, -ere, *v. a.*, beat, punish. (*The active post-classical: only passive classical.*)

plēnus, -a, -um, *adj.* (pleo), full, filled.

plūma, -ae, *f.*, feather.

plūrimum, *adv.* (plurimus, *sup. of* plus), most.

plūs, plūris, *adj.*, *comp. in use of* multus (*the superl. being* plurimus), more; *neut.*, plus, *as subs. and as adv.*, more; pluris esse, be of greater worth; plures, several, the greater number, others (II. iii. 7).

pōena, -ae, *f.*, satisfaction, penalty, punishment; poenas dare, yield satisfaction, be punished; poenas persolvere, pay full penalty.

pōenitentia, -ae, *f.* (poeniteo), repentance.

poeniteo, -ere, -ui, *v. a. and impers.* (poena), cause to

repent; ad poenitendum, to change of mind (V. v. 3).

polio, -ire, -ivi, -itum, *v. a.*, polish, finish, adorn.

pōno, -ere, posui, positum, *v. a.*, put, place, set, lay, deposit, build, erect, lay aside, offer (*a reward*), put on table, serve up, propound (*a riddle*).

pontus, -i, *m.*, the sea.

pōpulus, -i, *f.*, poplar-tree.

populus, -i, *m.*, the people, populace, a popular gathering.

porta, -ae, *f.*, gate (*of a city or fortress*).

porto, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.*, carry.

porcellus, -i, *m.* (*dim.*, porcus), little pig, porker.

posco, -ere, poposci, *v. a.*, request, call for, claim.

possum, posse, potui, *v. n.*, (potis + sum), be able, have power, have the assurance to, bring oneself to (III. vii. 8).

post, *prep. with acc.*, after, since.

postquam, *conj.* (post + quam), since, when.

postrīdiē, *adv.* (posterus dies), on the morrow.

postulo, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.*, demand, request.

potens, -tis, *adj.* (*part.*, possum), powerful, mighty, influential, rich; *quasi-subs.*, the powerful.

potior, -us, *adj.* (*comp.*, potis), preferable.

potius, *adv.* (potior), rather, by preference.

praebeo, -ēre, -ui, -itum, *v. a.* (prae + habeo), hold out, supply, furnish, afford.

praeclūdo, -ere, -si, -sum, *v. a.* (prae + claudo), shut out, shut, bar; vocem praecludere, choke utterance (I. ii. 26).

praecurro, -ere, -cucurri, -cursum, *v. n.* (prae + curro), run ahead.

praeda, -ae, *f.*, something captured, booty, prey, quarry, a find, a prize.

praedātor, -ōris, *m.* (praedor), hunter.

praefulgeo, -ēre, -fulsi, *v. n.* (prae + fulgeo), shine conspicuously.

praemetuo, -ere, *v. a.* (prae + metuo), fear in advance, suspect.

praemium, -i, *n.*, reward, recompense, hire, prize.

praepōno, -ere, posui, positum, *v. a.* (prae + pono), place before, prefer.

praesens, -tis, *adj.* (*part.*, praesum), present, belonging to the present day.

praesentia, -ae, *f.* (praesens), presence.

praesēpe, -is, *n.*, enclosure, cattle-byre, stall.

praesidium, -i, *n.* (praesideo), protection, shelter.

praesto, -are, -stiti, -stitum, (*also* -stāvi, -stātum), *v. a.* (prae + sto), stand in front of, guarantee, perform (*of duty*); hospitium praestare, show hospitality (II. viii. 16).

praeter, *prep. with acc.*, beyond, besides, except.

praetereo, -ire, -ii (*also* -īvī), -itum, *v. a.* (praeter + eo), pass over.

prātum, -i, *n.*, meadow, pasture (I. xv. 4).

prāvus, -a, -um, *adj.*, crooked, distorted, misshapen, misguided.

Praxitelēs, -is, *m.*, the famous Greek sculptor. He was born, probably in Athens, about 390 B.C., and may be said to have flourished there from about the year 364. He excelled in representing ideal beauty, especially of the female form, and chiefly employed marble. We have probably but one original work of his in existence, the mutilated statue of 'Hermes carrying the infant Dionysus,' discovered in 1877. But his 'Eros,' and his 'Venus' at Cnidos, were more famous. It is not probable that the Venus de' Medici, the Townley Venus of the British Museum, or even the 'Venus of Melos' in the Louvre at Paris, are really the work of Praxiteles (V. Prol. 6).

premo, -ere, pressi, pressum, *v. a.*, check, suppress, press hard, press upon.

prendo, -ere, -di, -sum, *v. a.* (*short form of* prehendo), grasp.

pretium, -i, *n.*, money spent for anything, cost, reward, wages, fee, bribe.

[prex, precis], *f.*, entreaty. *The abl. sing. and the plural only in common use.*

prīdem, *adv.*, long since, long ago.

prīmo, *adv.* (primus), (1) *of priority in time*, first; (2) firstly (*in enumerations*), first.

prīmum, *adv.* (primus), (1) *of priority in choice*, first; (2) firstly (*in enumerations*), first.

prīmus, -a, -um, *adj. superl.* (prior *being comp.*), first, the first; (*of seats*), front.

princeps, principis, *adj. as subs.* (primus capio), leader, chieftain, the emperor; *pl.*, the leading men.

principātus, -us, *m.* (princeps), lordship, kingship, royal power.

prior, -us, *adj. comp.* (*sup. being* primus), first of two, earlier; (*of degree*), superior, priores, *subs.*, our predecessors.

prius, *adv.* (prior), before, earlier; prius . . . quam, earlier . . . than, before.

pristinus, -a, -um, *adj.*, belonging to early times, primitive, former.

prīvātus, -a, -um, *adj.* (*part.*, privo), apart from the State, private.

pro, *prep. with abl.*, for, in behalf of, instead of; stare pro, stand up for.

probo, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.* (probus), prove good, establish by proof, bring home (*a charge*).

procax, -ācis, *adj.* (proco), forward, presuming.

prōcēdo, -ere, -cessi, -cessum, *v. n.* (pro + cēdo), go forward, go on.

procul, *adv.*, afar off, far.

prōculco, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.* (pro + calco), tread under foot, tread down.

prōdeo, -ire, -ii, -itum, *v. n.* (pro + eo), come forth, advance, go forth, go out of doors, come before the world, come on the stage.

proelium, -i, *n.*, battle.

prōfero, -ferre, -tuli, -lātum, *v. a.* (pro + fero), put forth, produce (*from concealment, or publicly*), pronounce sentence.

professus, -a, -um, *adj.* (*part. of* profiteor, *used passively*), acknowledged, manifest, open.

profiteor, -eri, -fessus, *v. dep. a.* (pro + fateor), acknowledge *or* proclaim publicly, promise openly, loudly avow.

profugio, -ere, -fūgi, *v. n.* (pro + fugio), run away.

prōgenies, -ei, *f.* (progigno), offspring.

prōles, -is, *f.* (pro + alo), offspring, family.

prōloquor, -i, -locūtus, *v. a.* (pro + loquor), say publicly, set forth.

prōmitto, -ere, -mīsi, -missum, *v. a.* (pro + mitto), hold out a hope, promise, engage oneself.

prōpōno, -ere, posui, positum, *v. a.* (pro + pono), offer publicly, announce, lay before, propose.

prōpositum, -i, *n.* (*part.*, propono), what is put forward, statement, what is put before the mind, object, aim, theme, purpose.

proprius, -a, -um, *adj.*, one's own, personal, private, especial.

propter, (1) *adv.*, near ; (2) *prep. with acc.*, on account of, for the benefit of.

prorsus, *adv.* (pro + versus), certainly, utterly, absolutely.

prōsequor, -i, -secūtus, *v. a.* (pro + sequor), follow forth, accompany, escort.

prospecto, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.* (*freq.*, prospicio), look forth over.

prospicio, -ere, -spexi, -spectum, *v. n.*, look forth, look out.

prōsum, prōdesse, -fui, *v. n.* (pro + sum), be useful, profitable ; *with dat.*, benefit, do good to.

prōtinus, *adv.* (pro + tenus), forthwith.

proximus, -a, -um, *adj.*, *superl.* (prope), nearest, very near, connected with (I. x. 5); *comp.*, propior.

prūdens, -tis, *adj.* (*for* providens), far-seeing, prudent, wise.

prūdentia, -ae, *f.* (prudens), practical wisdom, skill.

pudor, -ōris, *m.* (pudeo), sense of shame, modesty, moderation, sense of decency, honour.

puer, pueri, *m.*, boy; *pl.*, children.

pugna, -ae, *f.*, a fight between individuals, battle, contest.

pulcher, -ra, -rum, *adj.*, beautiful, handsome.

pulchrē, *adv.* (pulcher), finely, fully, well, utterly.

pullus, -i, *m.* (*conn.* puer), young creature, *esp.* young bird.

pulmentārium, -i, *n.* (pulmentum, *contr. from* pulpamentum), any relish eaten with bread, food, a piece of food.

pulsus, *part. of* pello.

pulvis, -eris, *m.*, dust.

purgo, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.* (purum + ago), make clean, clear.

puteus, -i, *m.*, well.

puto, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.*, reckon, hold, deem, suppose, think, fancy; *with two accusatives*, think to be so and so, take for (IV. ii. 4).

qua, *adv.* (*abl. fem.*, qui *and* quis), by which way, where, *relative and interrogative.*

quaero, -ere, -sīvi, -sītum, *v. a.*, seek, seek to get, beseech, earn, seek to know, enquire, ask, seek to do, make one's object.

quaeso, *old form of* quaero, *mostly used in* 1*st person sing.*, *and in the sense of* 'I beseech,' 'I entreat,' 'prithee.'

quaestio, -ōnis, *f.* (quaero), enquiry, riddle, problem.

quaestus, -us, *m.* (quaero), money-making, source of gain, gain.

quālis, *pron. adj.*, (1) *interr.*, of what kind; (2) *rel.*, *after* talis, of which kind, as.

quam, *adv.*, (1) *interr.*, how; (2) *after comparatives and quasi-comparatives*, than; (3) *after* tam, as.

quamlibet, *adv.* (quam + libet), how you please, as you please, freely.

quamvīs (quam + vis), (1) *adv.*, as you will, howsoever, although, albeit, *with part. or adj.*; (2) *conj.*, *with subj.*, although, albeit.

quantus, -a, -um, *pron. adj.*, *interr. and rel.*, how great, how much; *after* tantus, as; *neut.*, quantum, *as subs.*, how much, *frequently with partitive genitive.*

quāpropter, *rel. and interr. adv.*, wherefore.

quārē, *rel. and interr. adv.* (qua + re), for what reason, wherefore.

quartus, -a, -um, *num. adj.*, fourth, the fourth.

quasi, *adv.* (quam + si), as if, *with* (1) *subj.*, (2) *part. or adj.*

-que, *copulative particle, attached to the word it connects, or, in case of a phrase, usually to the first word of it,* and; que . . . que, *or* que . . . et, both . . . and.

quercus, -us, *f.*, oak-tree.

querēla, -ae, *f.* (queror), complaint, grumbling, discontent.

queror, -i, questus, *v. dep. n. and a.*, complain, complain of.

questus, -us, *m.* (queror), complaining, remonstrance.

quī, quae, quod, (1) *pron. rel.*, who, which, &c.; (2) *adj. interr.*, which, what kind of.

quī, *adv.* (quis), how, *interr. and rel.*; *takes sub. with sense of purpose or consequence.*

quia, *conj.*, because (*of motive*).

quicquam, *see* quisquam.

quīcunque, quaecunque, quodcunque, *pron. rel.* (qui + cunque), whosoever, &c.

quīdam, quaedam, quoddam (*subs.*, quiddam), *pron. indef.*, a certain, a certain one, somebody, &c.

quidem, *adv.*, indeed, *concessive.*

quiesco, -ere, -ēvi, -ētum, *v. n.* (quies), rest, repose, keep quiet.

quiētus, -a, -um, *adj.* (*part.*, quiesco, in middle sense), calm, quiet, silent.

quīn, *conj.* (qui + nē), why not, but; quin etiam, nay more (*also frequently with subj.*, but, but that).

quippe, *adv.*, truly, in the belief that, doubtless, evidently; *with part.*, insomuch as, for.

quis, quae *and* qua, quid *and* quod (*for use of the alternative forms, see grammars*), *interr. and indef. pron.*, who, what, which, any, some, any one, some one, &c.; *neut., as adv.*, quid, why.

quīs, *for* quibus, *from* quis *and* qui.

quisnam, quaenam, quidnam, *pron. interr.* (quis + nam), pray who, what.

quisquam, quaequam, quicquam *or* quidquam, *indef. pron.*, any, any one, anything, something, &c., *esp. in negative and quasi-negative clauses*; *neut.*, quicquam, *as adv.*, at all.

quisque, quaeque, quodque, *and subs.*, quicque, *indef. pron.*, *whoever or whatever it be*, each, every, each one, every one.

quisquis, quaeque, quodquod, *and subs.*, quicquid, quidquid; *pron. rel.*, whoever, &c.

quo, *adv.* (quis), *interr. and rel.*, whither, to what purpose, to the end that, whereby, in order that, *replacing* ut *where a comparative is present in the clause.*

quod, *conj.* (*neut.*, qui), because, namely that, as for the fact that, whereas; quod si, but if, now if.

quondam, *adv.* (quom = cum + dam), at a certain time, once, once upon a time.

quoniam, *conj.* (quom + iam), since now, because.

quoque, *conj.*, *after the emphatic word*, also.

rāmōsus, -a, -um, *adj.* (ramus), full of branches, branching.

rāmus, -i, *m.*, branch.

rāna, -ae, *f.*, frog.

rapīna, -ae, *f.* (rapio), carrying off, raid, descent (*of an enemy*).
rapio, -ere, -ui, -tum, *v. a.*, carry off, seize, snap up, snatch away, clutch, plunder, pillage.
raptor, -ōris, *m.*, robber.
rārus, -a, -um, *adj.*, far apart, seldom found, rare.
rĕcido (*often spelt* reccido, *when the first syllable is long*), -ere, reccidi, recāsum, *v. n.* (re + cado) fall back, sink back (III. xviii. 15).
recipio, -ere, -cēpi, -ceptum, *v. a.* (re + capio), (1) take to oneself, admit, welcome, receive; (2) take back, rescue.
recūso, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a. and n.* (re + causa), show cause against, beg not to, refuse, repudiate.
reddo, -ere, -didi, -ditum, *v. a.* (re + do), give what is due, give back, restore, deliver, pay.
redeo, -īre, -ii, -itum, *v. n.* (re + eo), come back, come again, return; *of time*, come round, come home; eunt et redeunt, go and come (II. viii. 12).
refero, -ferre, rettuli, relātum, *v. a.* (re + fero), carry back, give back, draw back, set forth again, relate, tell a story, carry to its proper place, refer; pedem referre, retire; gratiam referre, return a favour; ad animum referre, take to heart.
reficio, -ere, -fēci, -fectum, *v. a.* (re + facio), re-make, renew, revive; reficior, *in middle sense*, revive (IV. xix. 4).
regno, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. n.* (regnum), be a king, rule absolutely.
regnum, -i, *n.* (rex), kingly government, kingdom; *pl.*, government of a king.
rēicio, -ere, reiēci, reiectum, *v. a.* (re + iacio), throw back, throw off, drive off, reject.
relicuus, -a, -um, *more commonly* reliquus, *adj.* (relinquo), remaining, left.
rĕligio, -ōnis, *f.* (religo), scrupulousness, scruple, reverence *for the gods*, duty, &c.
relinquo, -ere, -līqui, -lictum, *v. a.* (re + linquo), leave behind, leave, bequeath.
rĕliquiae, -arum, *f.* (relinquo), remnants, dregs.
reliquus = relicuus.
remedium, -i, *n.* (re + medeor), means of healing, remedy, anodyne.
repello, -ere, reppuli, repulsum, *v. a.* (re + pello), drive back, repel, defeat, baffle, reject.
repente, *adv.* (repens), suddenly, rapidly.
reperio, -ire, repperi, repertum, *v. a.* (re + pario), find again, discover (*accidentally or after search*), invent.
rĕpleo, -ēre, -plēvi, -plētum, *v. a.* (re + pleo), fill up, fill, gorge, satisfy.
repulsus, *part. of* repello.
requīro, -ere, -quīsīvi, -quīsītum, *v. a.* (re + quaero),

seek again, look for, feel the need of.
res, rei, *f*, thing, *requires to be translated according to the sense of the particular passage. Common meanings are* business, property, fact; *but passages in this book will be found where one of the following words will be useful:* affairs, interest, matters, possession, undertaking, battle, hour, action, offence, question, moral; hac re, for this cause (IV. x. 4).
reses, -idis, *adj.* (resideo), quiet, inactive.
resideo, -ēre, -sēdi, *v. n.* (re + sedeo), sit at ease.
respondeo, -ēre, -di, -sum, *v. n.* (re + spondeo), answer, reply.
restituo, -ere, -ui, -ūtum, *v a.* (re + statuo), re-place, restore.
resto, -are, -stiti, *v. n.* (re + sto), stand still, halt, linger, stand one's ground.
retensus, -a, -um, *part.* (retendo), unstrung.
retineo, -ēre, -ui, -tentum, *v. a.* (re + teneo), hold back, detain, catch.
retorridus, -a, -um, *adj.*, dried up, wrinkled, experienced.
rĕtro, *adv.*, backwards, back.
revoco, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.* (re + voco), invite in return.
rex, rēgis, *m.*, king.
rīdeo, -ēre, rīsi, rīsum, *v. n.*, laugh.
rigeo, -ēre, *v. n.*, to be stiff; *part.*, rigens, *as adj.*, stiff, benumbed.
rīsus, -us, *m.* (rideo), laughter.
rīvus, -i, *m.*, stream.
rōdo, -ere, -si, -sum, *v. a.*, gnaw, nibble.
rogo, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a. and n.*, ask for, beg for, beg, claim, supplicate, pray.
Rōma, -ae, *f.*, the city of Rome.
rostrum, -i, *n.* (rodo), beak.
rudis, -e, *adj.*, uninstructed, inexperienced, artless.
rūgōsus, -a, -um, *adj.* (ruga), wrinkled.
ruīna, -ae, *f.* (ruo), fall, downfall.
rūmor, -ōris, *m.*, rumour, report.
rumpo, -ere, rūpi, ruptum, *v. a.*, break, burst.
ruo, -ere, rui, rutum, *v. n.*, (1) fall down, be ruined; (2) rush, hurry *to a place.*
rursus, *adv.* (re + versus), again.
rusticus, -a, -um, *adj.* (rus), belonging to the country; *subs.*, rusticus, a country fellow; rustica, a country woman.

saepe, *adv.*, often, many times; *comp.*, saepius, more often, pretty frequently.
saevio, -ire, -ii, -ītum, *v. n.* (saevus), act savagely, wreak vengeance.
saevus, -a, -um, *adj.*, savage, cruel, bloody.
sal, salis, *n.*, salt, wit, jesting.

salio, -ire, -ui, -tum, *v. n.*, leap.
saltem, *adv.*, at least, only.
saltus, -us, *m.* (salio), leap, spring *of a beast of prey.*
saltus, -us, *m.*, woodland pasture, forest-glade, forest.
salūto, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.* (salus), wish good health, salute, greet.
salvus, -a, -um, *adj.*, saved, preserved, unharmed, safe.
sanguis, -inis, *m.*, blood, kindred, descendants.
sapiens, -tis, *adj.* (sapio), wise, prudent; *subs.*, philosopher, sage.
sapio, -ere, -īvi, *v. n.*, be a person of judgment.
sapor, -ōris, *m.* (sapio), taste, flavour.
sarcina, -ae, *f.* (sarcio), load; *pl.*, baggage.
satio, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.* (satis), fill, glut, satisfy; *pass.*, take one's fill.
satis, *adv.*, enough, fully, effectually, quite.
scando, -ere, *v. a.*, climb.
scelestus, -a, -um, *adj.* (scelus), criminal, wicked.
scēna, -ae, *f.*, background; *hence* stage.
scīlicet, *adv.* (scire + licet), as a matter of fact, in truth.
scio, -ire, -īvi, -ītum, *v. a.*, become aware, recognize, be aware, know.
scopulus, -i, *m.*, pointed rock, rock.
scrībo, -ere, -psi, -ptum, *v. a.*, write; *with dat.*, write for the benefit of (IV. xxiii. 3).
scriptor, -ōris, *m.* (scribo), writer, author.
scrūtor, -ari, -atus, *v. dep a.* (scruta, rags), peer into, examine.
scurra, -ae, *m.*, buffoon, comic man.
scyphus, -i, *m.*, *Greek word for* cup, goblet.
sē (*acc.*) *and* **sēsē**, sui, *pers. pron.* 3rd *pers. reflex.*, *no nom.*, *dat.*, sibĭ; *abl.*, sē *and* sēsē, himself, themselves, &c.; *as subject to infin.*, him, them, &c.
sēcerno, -ere, -crēvi, -crētum, *v. a.* (se, apart, + cerno), set apart, separate.
sēcrētus, -a, -um, *adj.* (*part.*, secerno), apart, retired, secret; *subs.*, secretum, retired place, retirement.
sēculum, -i, *n.*, generation, lifetime, the people living at a certain time, the times.
secundus, -a, -um, *adj.* (*part.*, sequor), following, second, the second, favourable; re secunda, in the hour of victory (*but for construction see note* V. ii. 15); secundo, in the second place, secondly.
sēcūrus, -a, -um, *adj.* (se, apart, + cura), without care, at one's ease, without thought, heedless, without fear.
sed, *conj.*, but.
sedeo, -ēre, sēdi, sessum, *v. n.*, sit, sit in judgment (I. x. 6), take one's seat, settle.
sēdes, -is, *f.* (sedeo), seat, home, abode.
sēdo, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.*

(sedeo), cause to sit, lay, allay (dust), quench (thirst), appease.
sēmanimus, -a, -um, *adj.* (semi + animus), half alive, half dead.
semel, *adv.*, once, once only, once for all.
semper, *adv.*, always.
sēnārius, -a, -um, *adj.* (seni), consisting of six each, that is of six feet, iambic.
senecta, -ae, *f.* (senex), old age.
senex, senis, *adj.*, aged, old, *usually of man, but applied to a dog* (V. x. 7); *of a* literary hero in the past (III. xiv. 4).
sensus, -us, *m.* (sentio), perception, sense; *pl.*, powers of thought (II. iv. 11).
sententia, -ae, *f.* (sentio), opinion, sentiment, sentence (*of a judge*), subject, sentiment (*of a song*).
sentio, -ire, sensi, sensum, *v. a.*, perceive (*with the senses*); perceive, feel, realize, understand, recognize, observe (*a fact or truth*).
sēparo, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.* (se, apart, + paro), disjoin, set apart, separate.
sequor, -i, secūtus, *v. a.*, follow, come to, be devoted to.
sērus, -a, -um, *adj.*, late, too late.
servio, -ire, -ivi, -ītum, *v. n.*, be a slave; *with dat.*, be in slavery to, be in subjection to, be of service to, do a service for.
servitūs, -ūtis, *f.* (servio), slavery, bondage.
servo, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.*, keep unharmed, keep, keep to, be faithful to.
sese = se.
sētōsus, -a, -um, *adj.* (seta), bristly.
sevēritas, -atis, *f.* (severus), sternness.
sex, *num. indecl.*, six.
sī, *conj.*, if. *See also note on* IV. viii. 4.
sibĭ, *dat. and abl. of* se.
sīc, *adv.*, thus, so, as follows.
sīcubi, *adv.* (si + cubi = ubi), if anywhere.
significo, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.* (signum + facio), show by signs, signify, mean.
signum, -i, *n.*, sign, standard (*in battle*).
silentium, -i, *n.* (sileo), silence.
silva, -ae, *f.*, forest, woodland.
similis, -e, *adj.*, like, similar, parallel, true to nature.
similiter, *adv.* (similis), in like manner, in the same way, naturally; *comp.*, similius, more like nature.
sīmius, -i, *m.*, *for the more common* simia, an ape.
simpliciter, *adv.* (simplex), simply, naively, innocently.
simul, (1) *adv.*, at the same time, at once, also; (2) *conj.*, *for* simul ac, *with indic.*, as soon as.
simulācrum, -i, *n.* (simulo), likeness, image, reflection.
simulo, -are, -avi, -atum,

v. a. (similis), make like, pretend, feign, assume.

sine, *prep. with abl.*, without.

singuli, -ae, -a, *num. distrib. adj.*, one to each, one by one, each individually; *subs.*, each and all, all and singular (I. viii. 5)

sinus, -us, *m.*, a fold, the bosom; *pl.*, recesses, dark places.

sīquis = si quis, if any.

sīquo = si quo, if to any place.

sitio, -ire, -īvi, *v. n.* (sitis), be thirsty, thirst.

sitis, -is, *f.*, thirst.

smaragdus, -i, *f.*, emerald, jasper, malachite, &c., *usually* emerald.

societas, -atis, *f.* (socius), partnership, alliance.

socius, -i, *m.*, partner, ally.

Sōcrates, -is, *m.*, born 469 B.C. at Athens, began life at his father's art of sculpture, but gave it up early for philosophy. He was poor, but indifferent to circumstances. Equally indifferent to popularity, he devoted himself to the exposure of all shams, conscious and unconscious, in life and thought. His friends were devoted to him: not so the multitude without, whose irritation, gathering for years, at last made him a prey to enemies who got him condemned on a charge of impiety and of corrupting youth. He died by a draught of hemlock in B.C. 399, as calm, unselfish, and independent as he had lived. No man has affected the world more profoundly, although not a single work from his pen is in existence (III. ix).

sōl, solis, *m.*, sun, sunshine.

sōlācium, -i, *n.* (solor), soothing, comfort, consolation.

soleo, -ēre, solitus, *v. n.*, be accustomed, be wont.

solitus, -a, -um, *part. of* soleo.

sollertia, -ae, *f.* (sollers), skill, craft.

sollicitus, -a, -um, *adj.*, disturbed, troubled.

sōlus, -a, -um, *adj.*, alone.

solūtus, *part.*, solvo.

solvo, -ere, -vi, -ūtum, *v. a.* (se, apart, + luo), loosen, dissolve, slacken, release, set free, free from debt, *hence* pay; free from care.

sonipēs, -edis, *adj.* (sono + pes), *used as subs.*, the sounding-hoofed one, the horse.

sonus, -i, *m.* (sono), sound, splash, voice.

sophus, -i, *m.*, *Greek word for* wise, a wise man, philosopher, savant.

sorbitio, -ōnis, *f.* (sorbeo), a supping up; *hence* soup, broth, pottage.

spargo, -ere, sparsi, sparsum, *v. a.*, strew, spread, sprinkle.

spatium, -i, *n.*, room, extent.

species, -ei, *f.*, face, exterior, magnificence.

spectăcŭlum, -i, *n.* (specto), exhibition, show.

specto, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.*, gaze at, look on at.
speculum, -i, *n.*, *that in which one sees oneself*, mirror.
specus, -us, *m.*, cave, grot.
spes, spei, *f.*, hope.
spīritus, -us, *m.* (spiro), breath, the breath of life, life, soul.
splendor, -ōris, *m.*, brilliance, splendour.
spolio, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.* (spolium), rob, despoil.
spondeo, -ēre, spopondi, sponsum, *v. a.*, go bail, become security for.
sponsor, -ōris, *m.* (spondeo), one who becomes security, bail.
stagnum, -i, *n.*, standing water, pool.
statim, *adv.* (sto), on the spot, forthwith, at once.
statio, -ōnis, *f.* (sto), station, abode.
sterquilīnum, -i, *n.* (stercus), dung-heap, mixen.
sto, -are, steti, statum, *v. n.*, stand.
strāmentum, -i, *n.* (sterno), littering, bedding (*for cattle*).
stringo, -ere, strinxi, strictum, *v. a.*, draw tight, draw forth, draw.
stropha, -ae, *f.*, *Greek word for* trick, turn.
stultē, *adv.* (stultus), blindly, foolishly.
stultitia, -ae, *f.* (stultus), foolishness, stupidity, lack of discretion.
stultus, -a, -um, *adj.*, foolish, dull of understanding, short-sighted, blind to what one is doing.
stupor, -ōris, *m.* (stupeo), stupidity, amazement, blind admiration.
suādeo, -ēre, suāsi, suāsum, *v. a.*, advise, urge; *with dat., and usually* ut *and subj., but in* I. xv. 6 *infin.*
suāvis, -e, *adj.*, agreeable to the senses, pleasant, delightful.
sub, *prep.* (1) *with abl.*, under, concealed in; (2) *with acc.*, *of motion to the place of shelter or concealment*, up to.
subdolus, -a, -um, *adj.*, (sub + dolus), crafty.
subinde, *adv.*, just after, next, one after the other, repeatedly.
subitō, *adv.* (subitus), suddenly.
subitus, -a, -um, *adj.* (*part.*, subeo), sudden, unexpected.
sublātus, *part.*, tollo.
sublīmis, -e, *adj.*, lofty; (*of station*) highly-placed; in sublime, up aloft.
submoveo, -ēre, -mōvi, -mōtum, *v. a.* (sub + moveo), remove, banish.
subripio, -ere, -ripui, -reptum, *v. a.* (sub + rapio), take away secretly, filch.
subsum, -esse, *v. n.* (sub + sum), be under.
successus, -us, *m.* (succedo), success.
succumbo, -ere, -cubui, -cubitum, *v. n.* (sub + cumbo), lie down, surrender, give in, give up.
succurro, -ere, -curri, -cur-

sum, *v. n.* (sub + curro), run up to, run to the help of, aid, help, come to rescue, *with dat.*

sui, *gen. of* se.

sum, esse, fui (*fut. part.,* futūrus), *v. n.,* be, happen ; quodcunque fuerit, whatever betide.

sūmo, -ere, sumpsi, sumptum, *v. a.* (sub + emo), take up, take, take by violence, gather, choose, take with one.

summus, -a, -um, *adj. superl.* (*pos.* superus ; *comp.* superior), highest ; of Jupiter, Most High ; summis viribus, with his utmost strength (IV. iii. 2) ; mons summus, top of a hill (II. v. 9).

super, (1) *prep. with acc.,* over, *in attitude of defence* (II. i. 1) ; over, *of extent* ; on to, *with motion to the position taken* ; *may follow its case* (II. vi. 11) ; *may take abl. also, if motion to is not implied* ; (2) *adv.,* moreover.

superbia, -ae, *f.* (superbus), pride, affectation, insolence, presumption, pretence, haughtiness, stubbornness.

superbus, -a, -um, *adj.* (super), proud, haughty.

superior, -us, *adj. comp.* (*pos.* superus ; *sup.* summus), higher.

superus, -a, -um, *adj.* (super), upper ; *subs.,* superi, the gods above.

supplex, -icis, *adj.* (sub + plico), bending the knees, supplicating, entreating, suppliant.

supplicium, -i, *n.* (supplex), a bending for punishment, punishment.

sŭprā, *prep.,* on to the top of (I. ii. 20).

sūs, suis, *m. and f.,* swine, hog, sow.

suscito, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.* (sub + cito), raise up, awaken, rouse.

suspendo, -ere, -di, -sum, *v. a.* (sub + pendo), hang up, suspend.

suspensus, -a, -um, *adj.* (*part.* suspendo), suspended, light, noiseless.

sustineo, -ēre, -ui, sustentum, *v. a.* (sub + teneo), hold up, support, sustain, put up with, brook, endure ; *sometimes with acc. + infin. as object.*

sustuli, *perf. of* tollo.

sūtor, -ōris, *m.* (suo), stitcher, cobbler.

suus, -a, -um, *poss. pron. 3rd. person* (se), his, her, its, their, &c., *acc. to subject of sentence,* emphatic, his, &c., own ; *pl. as subs.,* his people, &c.

taberna, -ae, *f.,* booth, hut, tavern.

tabula, -ae, *f.,* plank, board, panel, painting (*on panel*), picture.

tacitē, *adv.* (tacitus), silently, without speaking.

tālis, -e, *adj.,* of such a kind, such, such as the preceding, such as the following.

tam, *adv.*, so, so very.
tamen, *adv.*, yet, nevertheless; *in spite of something understood from the context*, after all (II. v. 5).
tandem, *adv.*, at length.
tango, -ere, tetigi, tactum, *v. a.*, touch, handle, meddle with, reach, strike; invidia tactus, stung with envy (I. xxiv. 3).
tantum, *adv.* (tantus), so much, merely, only.
tantus, -a, -um, *adj.*, so great, such, as great, so much, such, as much; tantum, *subs.*, so much, *with gen.*; tanti, of such value; tanto, by so much.
tartareus, -a, -um, *adj.* (Tartarus), like Tartarus (*the abode of the lost*), Tartarean.
taurus, -i, *m.*, bull, steer.
te, *acc. and abl. of* tu.
tectum, -i, *n.* (tego), cover, roof, abode.
tēlum, -i, *n*, *any weapon used at a distance, esp. if thrown*, missile.
tempto, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.* (*freq.* tendo), handle; make trial of, try to find out.
tempus, -oris, *n.*, time; *so pl.*, appointed time, critical time, time of need.
Tempus = *time personified*, Time.
tendo, -ere, tetendi, tensum, *v. a.* (teneo), stretch, strain, stretch out, spread.
teneo, -ēre, -ui, tentum, *v. a.*, hold, hold fast, have safe, possess, detain, stay, attract, charm.
tener, tenera, tenerum, *adj.*, soft, delicate, young.
tensus, *part. of* tendo.
tenuitas, -atis, *f.* (tenuis), slenderness, slimness, slender resources, poverty.
tergum, -i, *n.*, the back (*of men or beasts*).
tergus, -ŏris, *n.*, the back, the skin upon it, hide.
tero, -ere, trīvi, trītum, *v. a.*, rub.
terra, -ae, *f.*, earth, soil, land; *pl.*, the earth.
terreo, -ēre, -ui, -itum, *v. a.*, alarm, rouse, terrify.
terror, -ōris, *m.* (terreo), fear, panic, alarm.
tertius, -a, -um, *num. adj.* (ter, tres), third, the third; tertia pars, third part.
testa, -ae, *f.* (= tosta *from* torreo), burned clay, earthenware, a piece of earthenware.
testimōnium, -i, *n.* (testor), evidence, testimony.
testis, -is, *m. and f.*, a witness.
testor, -ari, -atus, *v. dep. a.* (testis), bear witness to.
testūdo, -inis, *f.* (testa), a tortoise.
theātrum, -i, *n.*, *Greek word for* theatre.
thēsaurus, -i, *m.*, *Greek word for* treasure; *so pl.*
tībia, -ae, *f.*, the large shin-bone, a musical instrument, the pipe (*originally made from the shin-bone*).
tībīcen, -inis, *m.* (tibia + cano), one who plays upon the tibia, piper.
tigillum, -i, *n.* (*dim.*, tig-

num), small beam, log, baulk (*of timber*).

timeo, -ēre, -ui, *v. a. and n.*, fear, be afraid; *with dat.*, be afraid for.

timidus, -a, -um, *adj.* (timeo), fearful, timid, cowardly.

timor, -ōris, *m.* (timeo), fear.

tinctus, *part. of* tinguo.

tinguo, -ere, tinxi, tinctum, *v. a.*, wet, soak, dip.

tollo, -ere, sustuli, sublātum, *v. a.*, lift, pick up, take up, carry up, take away, take, remove, carry off, raise (*a cry*).

torqueo, -ēre, torsi, tortum, *v. a.*, twist, torture, torment, puzzle.

tōtus, -a, -um, *adj.*, whole, the whole.

toxicum, -i, *n.*, *Greek word for arrow-poison*, poison.

trādo, -ere, -didi, -ditum, *v. a.* (trans + do), hand over, deliver up, hand down, commit to, report; traditum est, it is a tradition.

tragicus, -a, -um, *adj.*, belonging to tragedy, tragic.

traho, -ere, traxi, tractum, *v. a.*, draw, sniff, lead, drag out.

transeo, -īre, -īvi, -itum, *v. a. and n.* (trans + eo), pass by, pass (*of time*).

trepidē, *adv.* (trepidus), eagerly, excitedly, in alarm.

trepido, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. n.* (trepidus), be in alarm, unsettled, fluttered, be in confusion, rout.

tribuo, -ere, -ui, -ūtum, *v. a.*, give, bestow, assign, allot, yield.

tristis, -e, *adj.*, gloomy, sad, sorry, miserable, painful, bitter, unfortunate, lamentable.

trīticum, -i, *n.*, wheat.

trītus, -a, -um, *adj.* (*part.*, tero), rubbed, burnished, smooth, polished.

trivium, -i, *n.* (ter + via), place where three roads meet, public way.

trūdo, -ere, -si, -sum, *v. a.*, thrust; trudere foras, thrust out of doors.

tū, tui, *pron. 2nd. pers.*, thou, you.

tueor, -ēri, tuitus, *v. a.*, watch, protect.

tum, *adv.*, at that time, then, next in order, thereupon.

tumeo, -ēre, *v. n.*, be swollen, be inflated.

tunc, *adv.* (tum + ce), at that time, then, next in order, thereupon.

tunica, -ae, *f.*, under garment, tunic.

turba, -ae, *f.*, turmoil, a disorderly multitude, an eager throng, an uproarious company.

turbo, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.* (turba), throw into confusion, strike with panic, turn to flight, confound.

turbulentus, -a, -um, *adj.* (turba), disturbed (*of water*).

turpis, -e, *adj.*, ugly, awkward, unbecoming, humiliating, shameful, dishonourable.

turpiter, *adv.* (turpis), shamefully.

tūs, tūris, *n.*, incense.

Tuscum mare, the Etrurian Sea, is that enclosed by Italy, Sicily, Sardinia and Corsica: called also Tyrrhēnum mare and Inferum mare (II. v. 10).

tūtēla, -ae, *f.* (tutor), protection.

tūtor, -ari, -atus, *v. dep. a.* (*freq.*, tueor), protect, watch; *passive* (I. xxxi. 1).

tūtus, -a, -um, *adj.* (*part.*, tueor), protected, safe, secure.

tuus, -a, -um, *poss. pron.*, thy, thine, yours, your.

tympanum, -i, *n.*, *Greek word for* drum, timbrel, tambourine.

tyrannus, -i, *m.*, *Greek word for* absolute and therefore severe ruler, tyrant, despot.

ubĭ, *adv. and conj.*, where, when.

ullus, -a, -um, *adj.* (*dim.*, unus), any, any one, *exclusive, in negative or* 'if' *clauses.*

ultimus, -a, -um, *adj.* (*conn.* uls, ultra), farthest, last; *comp.* ulterior.

ultrŏ, *adv.* (*conn.* uls, ultra), to the farther side, beyond expectation, even, actually, wantonly.

umerus, -i, *m.*, upper arm, shoulder.

ūnā, *adv.* (unus), in the same place, in company, together.

unde, *adv.*, from what place, whence, from whom, from what cause.

unguis, -is, *m.*, nail, claw, talon.

ūnus, -a, -um, *num. adj.*, one.

urbānus, -a, -um, *adj.* (urbs), of the city, witty, polished.

urbs, -is, *f.*, a walled town, city.

ut, *adv. and conj.*, (1) *with indic.*, how, as, whereas, since, when; sic . . . ut, so surely as; (2) *with subj.*, in order that (*of purpose*), so that (*of consequence*); *hence* upon condition that.

utcumque, *adv.*, by whatever means, one way or other, on some pretext or other (II. ii. 1).

uterque, ŭtraque, ŭtrumque, *pron.*, each of two, both.

ūtilis, -e, *adj.* (utor), capable of use, useful, serviceable.

ūtilitas, -atis, *f.* (utilis), usefulness, service, interest.

utinam, *adv.*, *in wishes*, would that! oh that!; *subj. follows.*

ūva, -ae, *f.*, grape, cluster of grapes.

vacuus, -a, -um, *adj.* (vaco), devoid of, without occupant, forsaken.

vadum, -i, *n.*, a ford, shallow place for drinking, bottom of water, bottom of a well, water, the sea.

vagor, -ari, -atus, *v. dep. n.* (vagus), roam.

valeo, -ēre, -ui, -itum, *v. n.*, be strong *or* well; valeas, farewell!; *with infin.*, have strength to, be able.

validius, *adv.* (validior, *comp. of* validus), more vigorously, more lustily.

validus, -a, -um, *adj.* (valeo), strong.

vānus, -a, -um, *adj.*, empty, unreal; (*of threats*) unsupported.

vastus, -a, -um, *adj.*, unoccupied, desert, vast.

-ve, *disjunctive particle, enclitic*, or, *leaving choice free between two things or between several.*

vehemens, -tis, *adj.*, furious.

vēlox, -ōcis, *adj.* (*conn.* volo, fly), speedy, rapid, swift.

vēnātor, -ōris, *m.* (venor), hunter.

vendito, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.* (*freq.*, vendo), attempt to sell.

vendo, -ere, -didi, -ditum, *v. a.* (venum + do), put up for sale, sell, barter.

vēneo, -ire, -īvi, -ĭtum, *v. n.* (venum + eo), go to sale, be sold.

venia, -ae, *f.*, indulgence, pardon.

venio, -ire, vēni, ventum, *v. n.*, go, come, make progress, (*of time*) arrive; venire in dubium, become doubtful (III. xiii. 7).

vēnor, -ari, -atus, *v. dep. a.*, hunt, chase.

venter, -tris, *m.*, belly.

verbōsus, -a, -um, *adj.* (verbum), wordy.

verbum, -i, *n.*, word.

vērē, *adv.* (verus), truly, really.

vereor, -ēri, -itus, *v. dep. n. and a.*, fear, be afraid.

vēritas, -atis, *f.* (verus), truth.

vērō, *adv.* (verus), in very truth, verily, but; *lends emphasis.*

versus, -us, *m.* (verto), a turning, line, verse; *pl.*, poems.

verto, -ere, -ti, -sum, *v. a.*, turn; *pass. in middle sense*, move about in, be in (II. viii. 19).

vērum, *adv.* (verus), but truly, but (*brings forward a new argument or consideration*).

vērus, -a, -um, *adj.*, true, real, genuine; *subs.*, verum, the truth.

vescor, -i, *v. dep. n. and a.*, feed, feed on, enjoy; *with abl.*, *but* I. xxxi. 11 *with accusative.*

vespa, -ae, *f.*, wasp.

vester, vestra, vestrum, *poss. pron.*, your, yours.

vestīmentum, -i, *n.* (vestis), article of clothing; *pl.*, apparel.

vetus, -eris, *adj.*, old, aged, long-standing.

vetustas, -atis, *f.* (vetustus), antiquity, age.

vetustus, -a, -um, *adj.* (vetus), ancient.

via, -ae, *f.*, road, highway, path, journey.

viātor, -ōris, *m.* (vio, travel), traveller, wayfarer.

vicem, -is, *no nom.*, *f.*, change, reverse; *pl.*, succession,

alternation, the round of duty, duty.

victor, -ōris, *m.* (vinco), conqueror, victor, victor (*in games*).

victus, -us, *m.* (vivo), means of living, food, livelihood.

video, -ēre, vīdi, vīsum, *v. a.*, see, observe, perceive, realize, understand; *passive*, videor, -eri, vīsus, seem, be thought, seem good; videtur, *impers.*, it seems good, it is determined.

vigilia, -ae, *f.* (vigil), watchfulness.

vigilo, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. n.* (vigil), be awake, on the watch, be on one's guard.

vīlicus, -i, *m.* (villa), farm-bailiff.

villa, -ae, *f.*, country-house, homestead.

vinco, -ere, vīci, victum, *v. a. and n.*, conquer, overcome, be victorious, surpass, be superior to.

vindico, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.* (vim + dico), claim, deliver, defend, avenge, punish.

vindicta, -ae, *f.* (vindico), vengeance, revenge.

vīnea, -ae, *f.* (vinum), vineyard, vine.

vīpera, -ae, *f.* (vivus + pario, *that brings forth living young*), viper.

vir, viri, *m.*, man (*as opposed to woman*), brave man, distinguished man.

viridis, -e, *adj.* (vireo), green; *pl.*, viridia, green herbage, &c., greenery.

virtūs, -ūtis, *f.* (vir), manliness, courage, valour, virtue, merit, vigour, power to support one's words.

vīs, *2nd pers. sing.*, volo, wish.

vīs, vis, *f.*, force, violence, literary ability; *abl.*, vi, with a strong hand; *pl.*, vires, strength, power, energy.

vīta, -ae, *f.* (vivo), life, way, mode of life.

vitium, -i, *n.*, fault, blemish, shortcoming, failure.

vīto, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.*, avoid, shun, provide against (II. iv. 22).

vitupero, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.* (vitium + paro), find fault with, blame.

vix, *adv.*, scarcely.

vobīs, *dat. and abl. pl. of* tu.

voco, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.*, call, invite.

volo, velle, volui, *v. irreg. a. and n.*, wish, choose, be willing; non vis, won't you?; velim, *with subj.*, I would have you; sibi velle, wish for oneself, mean.

volo, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. n.*, fly.

volucer, -cris, -cre, *adj.* (volo, fly), flying, swift; *fem.*, volucris, *as subs.*, bird, insect.

voluptas, -atis, *f.*, delight, pleasure, desire, appetite (IV. ix. 9).

volūto, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.* (*freq.*, volvo), turn over, roll.

vos, *nom. and acc. pl. of* tu.

vox, vōcis, *f.* (voco), sound, utterance, voice, cry (*of a hunter*), squeak (*of a porker*),

exclamation, power of speech, musical tone.

vulgāris, -e, *adj.* (vulgus), belonging to the multitude, general, everyday, common.

vulgus, -i, *n.* (*occasionally masculine*), the multitude, common people.

vulnus, -eris, *n.*, wound.

vulpēcula, -ae, *f.* (*dim.*, vulpes), little fox, crafty fox.

vulpēs, -is, *f.*, fox.

vulpīnus, -a, -um, *adj.* (vulpes), belonging to a fox, fox's.

vult, 3*rd. pers. sing. of* volo, wish.

vultus, -us, *m.* (volo), expression of countenance, countenance, expression, mien.

xystus, -i, *m.*, *Greek word for covered gallery, Roman for open colonnade, or* walk planted with trees, avenue.

Zeuxis, -idis *and* -is, *m.*, one of the celebrated Greek painters. Few precise dates are known in his life, but he 'flourished' from B.C. 424 to 400, and lived in various parts of Greece, largely at Athens. He excelled in accurate representation of natural objects, and the story of his grapes which were pecked at by birds is well known. But his work had originality, grace, and charm, as well as accuracy, and he was a master, above his predecessors, of light and shade. He painted chiefly on panels. None of his work survives; it was rare in the time of Cicero, and very little could have been preserved to the days of Phaedrus (V. Prol. 7).

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